

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT NCSTC

FILE NO. 100-107111

VOLUME NO. BULKY

SERIALS 598

THRU

621

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NY Field Division.

[REDACTED] Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information Retain Permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

598. [REDACTED]
599. Report of Emily Allen entitled "Lessers of Rosenbergs Case-Future Campaign for Justice for Morten Sobell." Suom. 5/27/54 by SA Deegan. e
600. Statement of Policy [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of Rosenberg Sobell Committee in Chicago Suom. 5/27/54 by SA J.G. Deegan. ej
601. Letter of Emily Allen 10-15-53. Suom. 5/27/54 by SA J.G. Deegan. ej
602. [REDACTED]
603. Agent and Bank records pertaining to Committees a/c's. Rec'd various dates from Chase National Bank. Submitted by SA Cahill on 6/4/54.

Field File #:

100-107111-113113

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED 4	FILED 4
MAY 27 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bulky: _____ NY _____ Field Division
Date: 6/21/54 _____ DateTitle and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
RETAIN::PERMANENTLYDescription of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

404. Photo copy of statement of policy of Committee furnished by _____ Rec'd. 10/30/53
from San Francisco, FBI. _____
405. Photo copy of address of Helen Sobell given at SF, 7/18/53 _____ Rec'd.
10/15/53 from San Francisco, FBI. _____
406. _____
407. Photo copy of letter of Rosenberg-Sobell Committee of SP with press release rec'd.
from _____ Rec'd. 12/22/53 from San Francisco Office.
408. Photo copy of Leaflet house issued by Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund of the
off the Bay Area rec'd. from _____ Rec'd. 12/30/53 from San Francisco, FBI.
409. Above exhibits submitted by SA J.A. Harrington 6/18/54. See serial, _____ pv
410. Pamphlet "The Case of Morton Sobell" by D.N. Pritt.
411. Invitation card to party held by Washington Heights Rosenberg Sobell Committee on
5/3/54.
412. Exhibits 609 & 610 were rec'd. 5/18/54 _____ See
serial _____ Subm. by SA Joseph V. Waters 6/15/54. pv
413. Letter (and envelope) dated 4/24/54 _____ announcing Queens Mothers Day
Luncheon on 5/1/54 at Riccardo's, 24th Ave. 31st St. Reservation to be secured by
calling BAQ-8542 or Lo 4-8585. Also inclosed is a pamphlet "The Gals Sent To
Alcatraz?" Rec'd. 4/23/54. _____ Subm. by
SA J. Harrington 6/29/54. pv

Field File #:

67D

100-107111-1844

EW 52

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

NY Field Division
7/20/54 Date
Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information Retain: Permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: See below

612. Ltr. from Committee [redacted] with copy of Rosenberg Sobell newsletter mailed to FBI-NY Att. SA D.W. PITCHER 7/10/54 by SA J.A. Harrington. Subm. 6J
613. [redacted] re contributions to NCJ. Rec'd June-Sept 1954 from Chase Nat'l Bank. Subm. SA J. J. Conhill 10/8/54. jd
614. [redacted] 3J
615. 1 photostat & original letter issued by the New York Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, denoting the beginning of a campaign to present the facts in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case to offset plans to use this case as a base for a new rash of espionage cases, announcing that the New York Committee is separating itself from the Natl. Office, and listing the make-up of the Natl. Assoc. Rec'd 7-54 from CSNY 48. Subm. by SA E.K. DEANE 10-11-54.
616. Throwaway titled, "Alcatraz or Justice" issued by the Nat'l. Comm. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Rec'd. 9/29/54 Subm. by SA J.G. Gray 11/23/54. py
617. [redacted]
618. Material received from Detroit by letter 10-22-54-mimeographed copy of press release and Sobell's disposition on his return to U. S. Rec'd 10-25-54 Subm. by SA J. Harrington on 11-1-54. 61 Field File #:

100-10711-1514

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 20 1954	
FBI - NEW YORK	

67D

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile:

100-397335

N.Y. Field Division

12/30/54 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION
RETAIN: PERMANENTLY

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

619. Los Angeles-Rosenberg Sobell Committee Literature. Recd. 10/4/54 from
SA Charles D. Marshall. Submitted by SA Charles D. Marshall on 12/27/54. See

620.

621. Leaflet issued by N.Y. Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Recd. from
on 11/2/54. Submitted by SA J. F. Maher on 12/29/54

Field File #:

100-107111-45116

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 30 1954	
F.B.I. - NEW YORK	

(Ew)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.

NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
598	EXEMPTED		✓ b7D	EXEMPTED
599	REPORT	✓		
600	STATEMENT of Policy	✓		
601	LETTER	✓		
602	EXEMPTED		✓ b7D	EXEMPTED
603	BANK RECORDS	✓		
604	STATEMENT of Policy	✓		
605	ADDRESS	✓		
606	EXEMPTED		✓ b7D	EXEMPTED
607	LETTER	✓		
608	LETTER	✓		
609	PAMPHLET			✓ NUMEROUS COPIES
610	CARD	✓		
611	LETTER	✓		
612	LETTER	✓		
613	BANK RECORDS	✓		
614	FILM		✓ b7D	
615	LETTER	✓		
616	THROWAWAY	✓		
617	EXEMPTED		✓ b7D	EXEMPTED
618	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
619	LITERATURE	✓		
620	EXEMPTED		✓ b7D	EXEMPTED

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

[illegible]

THE LESSONS OF THE ROSENBERG CASE - - THE FUTURE CAMPAIGN FOR JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL

On October 5, 1953 Ethel and Julius Rosenberg reached from their graves and protested their innocence in the Federal Court building in New York City. At their side stood Morton Sobell whose cry for justice had broken through the bars of Alcatraz and travelled three thousand miles across the country.

Mr. Howard Meyer, the attorney for Morton Sobell argued the merits of his appeal to the court asking for a new trial for Morton Sobell - a new trial based on the new evidence in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case - based on the console table, on David Greenglass' theft of uranium, on Ruth Greenglass' characterization of her husband as a hysteric and a liar - on David Greenglass' own admission that he lied to the FBI.

The Judges announced that they would reserve decision. There can be no question but that the Rosenberg - Sobell Case lives in the hearts and minds of millions of Americans.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died amidst one of the most powerful protests the world had ever heard. Press reports throughout our country indicated that millions of messages reached the White House. The day of the execution, the President of France telephoned directly to the White House, the Pope wired his fourth appeal, the British Rosenberg Committee reported messages from the leading churchmen and parliamentarians of their country. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg died amidst the hopes and prayers of hundreds of millions of people, they were buried with the tears of hundreds of millions watering their young graves - they were followed to the cemetery by seven thousand cars what the press called the biggest Jewish funeral in the history of our country.

And yet in 1951 Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were tried in an almost empty court room - their children in a city institution - tried in silence - and condemned to death - they went into the death house with only an unfriendly press at their side.

We must ask ourselves why, in 1951, they went into the death house alone - and why, in 1953, millions spoke for their lives yet the Rosenbergs died. In the answer to these questions we learn the meaning of the Rosenberg case. In answering these questions we will find the key to the opening of the gates in Alcatraz for Morton Sobell.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were arrested in the summer of 1950 - some few weeks after the outbreak of the Korean war - some few years after the campaign to curtail American liberties had begun. Their arrest - coming as a culmination to five years of loyalty oaths, conspiracy arrests - spy scares - was the result of a period of hysteria and was intended to create an even deeper feeling of terror.

Arrested in a period of confusion - they were tried in an atmosphere of hysteria and fear. They were tried in a period when even the most responsible socially conscious people lived in a state of apprehensive apathy. Perhaps there were some of us who read about the trial and wished we could help - perhaps others of us believed that all help was useless - that it would be impossible to clear the confusion and hostility which surrounded the Rosenbergs and Sobell - perhaps others of us became very frightened and thought of an approaching terror within our country and wondered how we and our children might survive.

Certainly, whatever our thoughts, the living proof of our indecision and fears was the empty court room.

It was the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell who helped change this state of affairs in our country. For as they stood in the shadow of the electric chair and proclaimed their innocence - as they declared that their love of their children and their love of their country precluded false confessions - prevented a personal "deal" with history - so did there in America develop a call for justice.

The first voices were truly voices in the wilderness. Coming from Ohio, from New York, from Texas, from California - individuals - first in ones, then in two's and three's - organized the fight for justice. From two and three committees our Committees finally numbered over 40 major committees and hundreds of community committees and independant groups.

There are important lessons to be learned from the Rosenberg-Sobell fight. Lessons which we must bring to the fight for Morton Sobell - the fight for American justice. The groups who began the struggle faced an ocean of hostility, indifference, apathy and fear. Yet slowly and painfully this atmosphere was changed. Working intensively - as almost all Rosenberg fighters did - each little nucleus of two or three people learned how to move their community - their city - their state - their nation. We made mistakes as we went along - we blundered in spots - we had to revise our ideas - learn from each other - exchange our experiences with people three thousand miles away - but after a while a pattern emerged in our work. Many of us believed in their innocence - many had doubts but we found a common unity in the struggle to get facts. We found that we were basing our hopes for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on the inherent integrity and intelligence of the American people - on the basic humanity of these same people. We learned to take nothing for granted - to operate in such a manner that would precipitate the least resistance and opposition - to take only those steps which would arouse the greatest numbers and most representative citizens. We learned that the first task we had with each new person - with each new group - was to neutralize them - to deflect some of the hatred and hostility which the press had whipped up against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

We searched out common ground. We found that most people believed Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty as charged - also a surprisingly large number believed that the Rosenbergs had "confessed" during the trial. We also found an undercurrent of unease - unrest about the death sentence.

We argued from the first that grave doubts existed as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. We argued also that even greater doubts existed as to the reasons for the death sentence and we further pressed the fact that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg always proclaimed their innocence.

In general - seeking always the greatest response from the greatest number of people - we employed all the mass media which we could obtain. Six million leaflets and pamphlets and transcripts left the National Committee office alone - other communities published and distributed their own leaflets - newspaper ads - radio time - slap-up wall posters - open air meetings, mass meetings - public demonstrations - were all employed in an effort to bring the many facts of the Rosenberg case to the attention of the American people.

We also developed special approaches to various groups of people. We approached the clergy - mainly on the basis of humanitarian feeling - but always accompanying our plea for clemency with a fact sheet - a legal description of the case - the grave doubt aspect of the case. We found the clergy - like all other sections of Americans - frightened - apathetic - with just enough of their own voices in the wilderness to keep the matter from becoming hopeless. In time we saw the Protestant clergy - Negro and White - speak forth publicly - we found the Jewish clergy speak forth in the ranks of such men as Rabbi Silver, Rabbi Cronbach, Rabbi Miller. We found members of the Catholic clergy who had written to the President - men like Monsignor Congedo who signed the Amicus brief - or groups of nuns in St. Louis or White Plains who conducted prayers and novenas for the Rosenbergs.

The National Committee and the local committees recognized early in the campaign that without organized labor we would be unable to reach and move into action a most important segment of America.

The trade unions were approached on many levels. Through the Rosenberg family and the National officers - many of the top labor leaders were approached personally. The National Committee had on its payroll at various times - four trade union organizers in an effort to bring the case to the unions. Meetings were held with trade unionists and trade union leaders to hammer out the best approach to trade union members. Our early leaflets dealt with the frame up nature of the case. Dealt with the "poor man's justice" aspects of the death sentences - dealt with the fact that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were active trade unionists all their lives - that they protested their innocence at all times. All of these approaches were based on the facts in the case - all of them reflected the truth in the Rosenberg case - but the results were very uneven.

However, we began to learn from those unionists who responded to our campaign. A longshoreman came into the office one day and during the long discussion pointed out that he could not use our trade union material. Sure, he said, I believe they are innocent - but if I said that to the men where I work today they wouldn't listen to another word I'd say. And he left the office that day with our "Three Faiths" leaflet and some fact sheets. We learned that with trade union leaders as with all other groups we could take nothing for granted - that the very union that Ethel helped build would do nothing for her until many millions of Americans were already working on her behalf. Some good was accomplished - messages from Pat Gorman, Hugo Ernst, Ben Gold, officers of powerful unions, came to the White House. Resolutions from ILGWU shops, from Ford UAW local, from other local unions reflected the feeling and concern of thousands of trade unionists.

Alman Report

Our Committee approached the Jewish people as a special group, the Negro people as a special group, the Catholics as a special group. In all of these groups we found only one generalization applied to all - we could take nothing for granted, but that what was needed was steady persistent work, seeking out the best approach for each group. We found that there were large segments of the Jewish people who could defend Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as Americans - not as Jews. We found at the same time that many of the Jewish newspapers, many of the Jewish clergy and above all many of the Jewish laymen of all walks of life identified themselves closely with the Rosenbergs as Jews and believed that the attack against them as well as the terrible sentence, was a result of anti-semitism. In speaking to the Jewish people it was always necessary to recognize these two currents - and in time we learned how to move the major portions of the Jewish people. There can be no question but that a great section of American Jewry expressed themselves for clemency through their active participation in Rosenberg Committees, through their personal letters to the President, through their prayers and petitions on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

Although we were always cognizant of the very vital contributions made to the Rosenberg campaign by such outstanding Negro leaders as Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, Mr. Leon Beverly, Mr. Paul Robeson - although the Committee itself was able to learn so much from the experiences of Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, who spoke publicly on behalf of the Rosenbergs long before many of us came near the case, from the leadership of Jo Granit in the midwest, we did not fully utilize the great wealth of sympathy which the Rosenbergs found in the hearts of many of the Negro people.

Our serious weakness in the past campaign and one which cannot be repeated in the future was the inability to bring more of these leaders into direct organizational participation on our committees.

The committees, in seeking to bring home the facts in the Rosenberg case did not neglect the seat of government. Our committees organized varied delegations to Congressmen and Senators - the delegations varied in form and number and included outstanding community figures, large neighborhood delegations, mass visits to Washington numbering tens of thousands, the use of a continuous lobby in Washington under the leadership of Don Rothenberg. All members of the Senate and many members of Congress received transcripts as well as other Rosenberg literature. The private letters and phone calls of other members of Congress reflected in part the pro-clemency feeling which existed on Capitol Hill.

Finally it should be noted that in our relationship with the press of this country - we bent every effort to bring them the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case and to encourage them to take a position for clemency. Our committees visited the offices of hundreds of newspapers throughout the country - thousands of letters to the editor were received in editorial offices and thousands were printed. Press conferences held by the National Committee, radio and television, interviews arranged for our committee officers, for Mrs. Rosenberg - for public figures - were all part of the struggle to bring the truth to the press. In addition, we purchased scores of thousands of lines of advertising. There is no question but that the press was used by the prosecution as an instrument to create hysteria and still is. There is no question but that the constant repetition of mis-facts and the out and out prosecution lies - were powerful forces to be contended with. But in most parts of the country we achieved some positive results, ranging from the appearance of letters to the editor and paid ads to editorials favoring clemency.

The role played by the peoples of the world is too tremendous and too complex for us to deal with at this moment. It should be noted however - that the international press and the people of the world became interested in the Rosenberg and Sobell case only after the American people spoke up. In letters to Europe, through the visits of American tourists, through cables and newspaper reports, Europe became aware of the Rosenberg-Sobell case and committees formed throughout the world. In time the entire world spoke forth - from England, France, Italy, Africa, China, India, Sweden, Scotland, Poland, Israel, Romania - messages of hope reached our committee and prayers for clemency reached the President.

Finally, we tried to make possible the best legal defense we could. For almost a year before we came on the scene, Mr. Emanuel Bloch stood as the solo barrier between the Rosenbergs and the execution. There may or may not be merit in the Monday quarterbacking and second guessing that has taken place in respect to the legal moves in the case, but history will record few examples of such selfless devotion, courage and perseverance as Mr. Bloch displayed.

From an empty court room to millions of White House messages - from national hostility and indifference to nation-wide and international support and prayer - such was the story of the Rosenberg case in eighteen short months.

Is it because of the Rosenbergs and Sobell themselves - yes, this is a reason. It is because the Rosenbergs and Sobell understood that their case was bigger than just three people - that in their case was something of the past, present and future of our nation - something of the past, present and future of mankind itself. Did they know then what many of us finally realized, that the attack upon them could become the opening of the death house to millions of Americans - that if they could be condemned on flimsy, stool-pigeon testimony then no man or woman could rightly look forward to a secure and happy future?

If the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell understood this from the first days of their arrest - many, many more Americans began to understand soon afterward. It was the deeper meaning of the Rosenberg case that brought people to the intensive fight for justice. Because people understood that it was America - not the Rosenbergs and Sobell alone at stake. People spoke for clemency and meant peace in Korea - civil liberties at home -- unable to express their hopes and fears on a thousand and one issues they expressed themselves on the Rosenberg case.

There can be no question but that the meaning of the Rosenberg-Sobell case was intuitively felt by millions. Despite the overwhelming cry for clemency the Rosenbergs were hurried to their deaths. We ask ourselves why - and the answer is both complex and simple. The Rosenbergs died because the President of the United States believed a public execution was necessary to silence dissent. The Rosenbergs died because the case against them was coming apart at the seams.

The government could not afford to let them live any longer. The Rosenbergs died because our public campaign was not sufficiently strong to save them - while our committees moved millions for clemency the need was for hundreds of millions.

We began to work too late - our forces were too few for too long. When we look back at how much was accomplished with so few people - we can only begin to wonder at how much more powerful the campaign would have been if our committees began sooner and learned more quickly.

We lacked the strength of organized labor, without which no great campaign can ever be won.

We failed to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg but we prevented the government from sending them to a meaningless and shameful death. The major portions of the world knows today that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg died in a fight for justice.

And in a court room a few days ago the fighting spirit of a young scientist cried out for justice for himself and for his country - the third defendant in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. It is not an easy thing for a man to face thirty years in Alcatraz. But for Morton Sobell the fight for the life of the Rosenbergs took priority over all else.

What do we know of Morton Sobell? What do Americans who know the name of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg so well - what do they know of Morton Sobell?

Morton Sobell - aged 36 is today in Alcatraz. Morton Sobell, who studied to be a scientist looks back on his young life - in a letter to his wife Helen Sobell. He says:

"I always had a dream of putting my scientific knowledge to use in the medical field not only relating to diseases but aiding the blind, the crippled and the deaf to pursue more normal lives...

"... Can we dare to imagine what it would have meant to have had the vast

scientific organization which was set up during the war to function along peaceful pursuits? I know it sounds fantastic - yet we must remember that until World War II scientists were very little used by the armed forces. Instead we see a whole generation of engineers, physicists and chemists suckled on war machines, and still feeding on the same. A lost generation of scientists who have never known the satisfaction of true creativity, lost in the maze of technical problems surrounding their work. I was one of them..."

Trained for science - his mind intent upon inquiry - investigation, learning - Morton Sobell lives in a time when the intellectual in America is suspect - when the comic strips deplore the word culture - when sadistic minds echo a call from a previous era - echoed in the words "when I hear the word culture, I reach for a gun."

Why is Morton Sobell in Alcatraz today? First and foremost - he is in Alcatraz because he could not - he would not become a Greenglass or an Elitcher -- kidnapped and beaten while in Mexico - rushed to the U.S. border - Morton Sobell was held for a number of weeks without being named in any indictment. A door was open to Morton Sobell - a door out of West Street Prison - a door to freedom. The Attorney General's office asked only one thing - that Morton Sobell cooperate in sending Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair - that he admit - not his own guilt - but their guilt - that in short - he become a Greenglass or Max Elitcher.

Because he refused - because he denied all guilt - or knowledge of guilt -- Morton Sobell is today in Alcatraz.

We will not deal now with the question of the evidence against Morton Sobell -- or of the legal intricacies. Professor Stephen Love has prepared a complete analysis of the Case. From his analysis I am sure we will gain a complete understanding of the evidence - or rather the lack of evidence - in the Sobell Case.

However, there is a second reason why Morton Sobell is in Alcatraz today. He is in Alcatraz because since 1946 scientists have faced a deterioration of the freedoms which are essential to all human knowledge.

The loyalty oaths drove countless scientists from the government laboratories and from the universities.

The uses to which political officeholders were putting the fruit of scientific inquiry even discouraged those who, in their devotion to science, agreed to remain. They did not wish to have a hand in murder. Driven from laboratories and universities, hounded by investigation, some even felt compelled to leave the country in the hope that Mexico and South America and other lands would offer them greater freedom of inquiry.

These men did what men have done for a hundred centuries - they fled from what they believed was a hopeless tyranny. It was men like these who first settled our own country, coming as best they could, openly when possible, under new names and guises when they believed it necessary.

For one moment in his life Morton Sobell also thought of fleeing and then decided that his place was at the side of others similarly troubled.

That is the Morton Sobell story: - The story of Morton Sobell is the story of science in the United States. It is the story of the university -- the story of the clergy.

If for any reason we in this room tried to forget the meaning of the Rosenberg-Sobell Case - if for one minute we decided to forget the young scientist in Alcatraz, the Attorney General's office would make such forgetfulness impossible. Because now - at this moment new Rosenberg-Sobell trials are in preparation. The hapless stool-pigeon Max Elitcher has identified other Sobell classmates - is preparing, for richer rewards, to testify against other young scientists and engineers. In New Jersey five radar experts have been thrown out of their jobs - one of them at least appears to be guilty of once being a classmate of Sobell. The press has already tried and convicted them of espionage.

At the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and conviction, the government announced that it would arrest and try hundreds more. These arrests and trials were impossible while the Rosenbergs lived - while they could testify on their own behalf and on behalf of their friends. Since the death of the Rosenbergs,

the government can prepare a new series of trials during which anyone can be tied to the Rosenbergs on perjured testimony and on the mistaken assumption of Rosenberg-Sobell guilt - anyone can face the death house.

But we here in this room - we here who represent the feelings of millions of decent, moral Americans - we here owe it to ourselves and our country to continue the Rosenberg-Sobell struggle - the struggle for American justice.

We state that we will continue to work. We will bring the facts of the Sobell case to the American people - we will begin a campaign of education and information that will blanket a nation. The millions of outstanding Americans who spoke forth for clemency must be shown that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was never reviewed by the highest courts of our land. We believe that thousands of eminent citizens, basing themselves on the knowledge that the Rosenberg-Sobell case was never reviewed in the courts, will sign an amicus brief requesting the Supreme Court to grant certiorari and review the case.

But the first barrier to justice for Morton Sobell is not the courtroom, it is the Attorney General's office. The Attorney General's office wrote the script in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. And in that script we find the use of perjured testimony, the planting of hate-stories in the press, we find lies to the American people, lies to the courts, lies to the President of the United States. Who, if not the attorney General's office, concealed from President Truman the merciful plea of Pope Pious XII? Who, if not the Attorney General's office, told President Eisenhower that the Rosenbergs "spied for money" and that the Supreme Court had reviewed their case several times? Who implied to the Supreme Court that even if it vacated the stay granted by Justice Douglas, the Rosenbergs would remain alive long enough for other legal steps to be taken? Let me read to you from Justice Frankfurter's dissent. I quote: "On the assumption that the sentences against the Rosenbergs are to be carried out a 11 o'clock tonight, their counsel ask this Court to stay their execution until opportunity has been afforded to them to invoke the constitutional prerogative of clemency... It is not for this court even to remotely to enter into the domain of clemency reserved by the Constitution exclusively to the President. But the Court must properly take into account the possible consequences of a stay or a denial of a stay of execution of death sentences upon making an appeal for executive clemency. Were it established that counsel are correct in their assumption that the sentences of death are to be carried out at 11 p.m. tonight, I believe that it would be right and proper for this Court formally to grant a stay with a proper time-limit to give appropriate opportunity for the process of executive clemency to operate. I justifiably assume, however, that the time for the execution has not been fixed as of 11 o'clock tonight."

If our country should accustom itself to such lawless and immoral behavior by the Attorney General's office, it must also accustom itself to the final chapter of such behavior -- deliberate and cold blooded murder.

So long as the Attorney General's office can continue to inflame, to lie, to torture and to threaten, unchallenged - there can be no hope for Morton Sobell -- or for justice for anyone.

We propose to make that challenge.

We propose to turn the spotlight on the Attorney General's office.

We propose to make its conduct in the Rosenberg-Sobell case known to every man and woman in our country.

We are going to ask that hundreds of groups of people in the law schools, in the universities, in the unions and everywhere - investigate the deeds of the Attorney General's office in respect to the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

We are going to ask even those who believe the Rosenbergs or Sobell guilty and deserving of their punishment to take a look at the record of the Attorney General's office in this case.

And we are going to focus once again on the seat of government, we are going to ask the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, headed by Senator William Langer, to investigate the attorney General's conduct of this case. And we are going to ask millions of people to support this demand, and we are going to ask every Senator to support it.

- 7 - Alman Report

We are going to make it difficult for the Attorney General's office to keep Morton Sobell incarcerated at Alcatraz, where they hope to turn the scientist into a crawling, lying, stoolpigeon who will whitewash the Attorney General's office and send more men and women to prison or death.

They would not succeed in doing this to Morton Sobell if they kept him on that bleak rock for thirty years - but America owes Sobell a debt that must make this impossible.

We are going to give Morton Sobell the best legal help that patriotism and conscience - and our funds - can supply.

Finally, the conference will address itself to the case and protection of the Rosenberg and Sobell children. Plans for supporting the \$75,000 Trust Fund for the Rosenberg children through fund raising activities and the promotion of the Death House letters must be carefully considered.

That is what we have come together for here. We will have differences, perhaps, of emphasis and of language. That is natural, considering the numbers of people we represent and the experiences we have come through separately and together.

But we will come to a common understanding here. We will find a common program and a common language. We will develop a Committee that will give us all the freedom to work for Morton Sobell and justice.

One thing we must bear in mind. There are deadlines in the Morton Sobell case. Once the case is exhausted in the courts, the fight will become harder. What we do must be done before the Attorney General's office can rush the case through the courts. We have only months, not years.

If we keep in mind that our basic reason for being here is to win justice for Morton Sobell, and to work as quickly as possible to that end, we will have given a new meaning to the history of this case and to the history of our country.

SECRET

PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES
IN CHICAGO, CT. 10-11 1953
BY PROFESSOR STEPHEN LOVE

ANALYSIS OF CASE AGAINST MORTON SOBELL

The thirty year sentence imposed upon MORTON SOBELL is a blight upon the reputation of American justice. The sentence is unprecedented in its severity; it has no justification in the evidence; it is obviously the product of hysteria rather than representing a calm reasoned conclusion; it has aroused the protest of well-intentioned people the world over.

Despite the characterization of MORTON SOBELL as a "traitor" or as an "atomic spy", the record in his case is entirely devoid of any evidence which would justify either appellation. SOBELL was neither indicted or tried for treason. The Federal Constitution requires that treason be proven by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act. Since no one - not a single person - testified that SOBELL gave any information to any representative of any foreign power, the charge of treason was out of the question.

The defendant was indicted under a fairly recent Federal statute; the indictment under which he was tried jointly with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG - which indictment was filed January 31, 1951 - charged them with having conspired with ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV, DAVID GREENGLASS, RUTH GREENGLASS and HARRY GOLD (the last two of whom were not indicted), to deliver to a foreign government, the Soviet Union, between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1955, while the United States was at war, certain documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States, with intent and reason to believe it would be used to the advantage of the Soviet Union; there was no charge that the same would be harmful to the United States.

Upon motion of counsel for SOBELL, the United States was compelled to file a list of the overt acts chargeable against SOBELL, which list consisted of nothing but a list of five conversations between SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG between January, 1946, and May, 1948.

At the outset, it may be stated without fear of contradiction that despite the fact that the gravamen of the indictment was the delivery of documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to our national defense, nevertheless, not a single witness testified, nor was there a scrap of paper, to the effect that SOBELL had delivered anything to anybody at any time relating to our national defense. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the witnesses who testified to SOBELL'S alleged flight to Mexico, there were but two witnesses who even mentioned the name of SOBELL, namely, MAX ELITCHER and WILLIAM DANZIGER.

However, even the characterization of DANZIGER as a witness against Sobell is an act of supererogation, since his only testimony was that he and SOBELL had attended highschool together, had graduated from the same class of the College of the City of New York in June, 1938, had thereafter also worked together for some years at the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington; that DANZIGER visited SOBELL at his home in Flushing, Long Island, in May, 1950, when he told SOBELL that he was in the electrical business and had asked SOBELL for the address of JULIUS ROSENBERG, who, as Sobell told him, was in the machine shop business, it being the witness' idea that he might give ROSENBERG some machine shop work. The witness also testified that SOBELL told him that he was leaving for a vacation in Mexico in June, 1950, and when the witness came to his home, the SOBELL family was packing to leave and were going to Mexico City. He also testified that some time later, he received a letter from SOBELL from Mexico City, the return address on which was M. SOBELL, the letter containing a letter to be forwarded to his sister-in-law and to his parents. The return address on this letter being that of M. LEVITOV.

Despite the fact that the defendants were not indicted on the charge of being Communists, nor on the charge of treason, the United States Attorney, in his very opening statement (p. 182) introduced the charge that the loyalty and allegiance of the defendants "were not to our country, but that it was to Communism. Communism in this country and Communism throughout the world", and referred to them as "traitorous Americans" (p. 182), guilty of "traitorous activities" and "treasonable acts". Remember, please, that none of the defendants had been indicted on the charge of treason.

When the defendants objected to the introduction of the element of Communism, upon the ground that the defendants were not on trial for being Communists, the trial judge held that the inquiry was proper as going to the motive of the defendants to commit the acts charged against them; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was correct in that ruling. The trial judge went on to caution the jurors that they were "not to determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant on whether or not he is a Communist". I submit that such a performance by a trial judge may be legally sound but in the long run is one of those smiable hypocracies of the law. It represents one of those rules which the law feels necessary but which the seeker for justice finds practical rather than just. In these days, repeatedly to call a defendant in a criminal case a Communist and then expect him to get a fair trial before a jury simply because the trial judge directs the jury to disregard that charge is naive, if not directly insincere. The warning to the jury to disregard a particular charge is, as stated by no less a personage than Mr. Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court, in *Krulewitch v. United States*, 336 U.S. 440, (1950) but "an empty ritual without any practical effect on the jurors". It is largely on the basis of such repeated "empty rituals" that the defendants now face the chair.

The trial proceeded in the atmosphere generated by those charges and by the evident conviction of the trial judge that the defendants were guilty, a conviction which he did little to conceal from the jury. I have made notations, in the record, of over a hundred points at which the trial judge aided the government and its witnesses or showed hostility to the defendants or their counsel, or minimized their evidence.

The court's attitude toward counsel for Sobell was well shown by such observations as the following: (p. 202)

"Let me ask you this, Mr. Phillips: have you tried any criminal cases? I know your specialty is in the real estate field."

Or this choice bit before the jury (p. 808):

"Mr. Kuntz: May I finish my argument?

The Court: Mr. Kuntz, no, you may not. It is a lot of gibberish.

"Mr. Kuntz: May I --

The Court: No, the Court put that question, Mr. Kuntz, and don't give me any course of instruction as to what is usually done in a courtroom. This is the way I am running this courtroom, Mr. Kuntz, and I think I understand how a courtroom should be run. I don't care to hear anything further from you. Your objection is noted".

It does not take a veteran trial lawyer to understand what this sort of attitude on the part of the presiding judge does to the attitude of the lawyer thus humiliated.

The only other witness against SOBELL, namely, MAX ELITZHE, likewise attended high school and then college with SOBELL up to 1938. He testified that in 1939 he and SOBELL had a conversation in regard to the Communist party, and that ultimately he joined

a cell of the Communist party in Washington at SOBELL'S suggestion, and attended meetings of that cell for two or three months after May, 1939, and until 1941; that he continued to be a member of the Communist party until 1948, one group of the party being known as the Navy Branch. He testified nothing further about membership in the Communist party, but he said that he met SOBELL again in 1947 at the Reeves Instrument Plant in New York where SOBELL asked him if he knew of students who could be approached concerning espionage and obtaining classified material.

The witness further testified that during the week proceeding Labor Day in 1944, he had a conversation with SOBELL, and that SOBELL was angry when he heard that ROSENBERG had mentioned his name.

The witness further testified that SOBELL was employed in the General Electric Plant in Schenectady in 1946, and then inquired of the witness whether there was any written material available as to his work; that SOBELL suggested or "implied" that the witness was to see ROSENBERG about espionage business in 1946; and that in 1947, when he met SOBELL at the Sugar Bowl Restaurant, he asked the witness whether his wife knew about the espionage business, and also asked the witness whether he would let SOBELL know of any engineering students who were "progressive"; that in June, 1948, he told SOBELL that he was leaving the Bureau of Ordnance, and that SOBELL asked him to do nothing about that until he had seen SOBELL and ROSENBERG, subsequently to which SOBELL arranged a meeting between the witness and ROSENBERG; that at that meeting SOBELL and ROSENBERG both tried to persuade him to stay at the Bureau of Ordnance because ROSENBERG needed someone to work at that Bureau for espionage purposes, but that the witness adhered to his determination to leave Washington.

The witness finally testified that in July or August, 1948, when he was driving from Washington to SOBELL'S home in New York he was followed by two cars and that when he told SOBELL this the latter was angry; that SOBELL asked him to go with him to deliver a 35 millimeter film can to ROSENBERG and that they drove to the neighborhood of the Journal American Building, where SOBELL got out of the car; that when SOBELL returned he told him that ROSENBERG was not concerned about SOBELL'S having been followed, and that he also admitted that he had once talked to ELIZABETH BENTLEY but said that she had not recognized his voice; the last time the witness talked to SOBELL was in June, 1950.

The foregoing testimony was the only evidence against SOBELL; it served as the basis for the thirty year sentence; it was not corroborated by another witness; it came only from the lips of ELITCHER who readily admitted that he knew he had committed perjury in 1947 in applying for a government position, in executing a loyalty oath and in concealing the fact that he was then a Communist; when he was interrogated about this case by the F.B.I. in 1950, they told him that they knew he was a Communist, and he was then fearful that he would be prosecuted by the United States government for perjury.

In view of the weakness of the evidence against SOBELL, you naturally ask yourself why he was found guilty. There are several answers to that:

FIRST: Apparently in reliance upon their conviction that there was not enough evidence to justify a conviction, counsel for SOBELL did not permit him to take the stand; that was a mistake, as it now appears;

SECOND: The government introduced evidence to show that SOBELL and his family had escaped to Mexico and stayed in a number of places under variations of the name "SOBELL"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL gave no explanation of his flight, and that immediately prejudiced him before the jury; worse than that, the jury was not given any evidence as to the manner in which he had been kidnapped by the Mexican police, without process, and had been turned over to the F.B.I. at the border; although

the government must have known that it was false, it introduced a card by an Immigration Inspector at the time SOBELL was forcibly returned to the United States, which card read "Deported from Mexico"; since he did not take the stand, SOBELL was not able to give the jury the facts to show that he had been kidnapped from Mexico rather than being deported;

THIRD: The government was allowed to introduce evidence as to the activities of the Communists in the United States upon the theory that such activities would show the motives of these defendants as Communists; once that door was opened, the cause of the defendants, including SOBELL, was sunk. The first witness on the Communist issue was HARRY GOLD, a self-confessed spy, serving a thirty year sentence, who would some day be applying for parole. He had a Roman Holiday on the witness stand, relating alleged activities of the Communists with which the defendants were in no wise connected; as a matter of fact, he never even knew either SOBELL or the ROSENBERGS; that this created an atmosphere and a prejudice against the defendants which they could not possibly overcome is undeniable.

Another witness presented in connection with the Communist picturization of the case was our old friend, the ubiquitous ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Since she has made a career of professing to be a reformed Communist, and has made a living off writing books, presenting lectures, and testifying in practically every case and every Congressional hearing involving Communism, directly or indirectly, it was to be expected that sooner or later the charming Elizabeth would appear here, too. She was subpoenaed from a hard-earned vacation in Puerto Rico, for the ostensible purpose of establishing the relationship between the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist International. She was allowed, however, to give an extensive history of what she characterized her activities as a secret courier among many named and unnamed alleged Communists, which testimony consisted of many generalities, much hearsay, etc. The testimony certainly was calculated to give the jury a picture of very widely-spread and sinister activities of the Communists in this country. That it was very prejudicial to the defendants, in the eyes of the jury, cannot be doubted, even though she did not profess even to know the defendants.

Well, you ask me -- and your friends ask you -- if this case was so patently full of holes, why did not the Circuit Court of Appeals reverse a conviction based upon that evidence? Even lawyers ask me that. The answer is simple. In the Federal Judicial system, unlike the practise in most of the state courts, the Circuit Court of Appeals, that is the Court of Review, "is not allowed to consider the credibility of witnesses or reliability of testimony. Particularly in the Federal Judicial system, that is the jury's province": Mr. Justice Frank's opinion in behalf of the Circuit Court of Appeals: (p. 1648).

Why that rule has become so well established in the Federal Courts is hard to say. Time and time again, a trial judge upsets a verdict of "guilty", or criticises an acquittal as a miscarriage of justice. Time and time again, a state reviewing or appeals court reverses a judgement upon a verdict of guilty, sometimes without even sending it back for a new trial. History, too, has not infrequently shown juries to have been dead wrong. But in the Federal Judicial system, the verdict of a jury, however induced by fear, or hysteria or prejudice, if approved by the very trial judge who probably impelled that verdict, can never be set aside on the ground that it was based on false or unreliable testimony. Why must the defendants, why must the defendants, why must we all, accept irrevocably the view of a Judge Kaufman and of a jury so exposed to the influence of his attitude and his rulings? Why may not a higher court review the reliability of the testimony, particularly when the very lives of people depend upon that testimony? I should think that every lawyer, every judge, anxious to vindicate the processes of law and to administer justice, as far as that is humanly possible, would demand that some higher court, in the fair and detached atmosphere

of a court review, free from hysteria and devoid of the spirit of "we'll show these Communists", review the evidence, every bit of it, and direct the acquittal of the defendants, if the evidence did not warrant their conviction. That is what we have a right to expect of our courts; that is what courts are for!

In view of the above record, the sentence pronounced upon MORTON SOBELL by Judge Kaufman is almost incredible. Jointly with the ROSENBERGS he prosecuted an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The opinion of that court affirmed the judgement of Judge Kaufman although the Circuit Court Judge JEROME FRANK gave it as his opinion that MORTON SOBELL was entitled to a new trial on the ground that the evidence established, if anything, two separate conspiracies: (a) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG and SOBELL to solicit and obtain ELITCHER'S aid in espionage activities and to send military engineering and fire control information to Europe; (b) Conspiracy between ROSENBERG, GREENGLASS and GOLD to send atomic information from Los Alamos to Russia, with which conspiracy no one, and no evidence, linked SOBELL even remotely; Judge Frank held that trying SOBELL jointly with defendants charged with another conspiracy with which he had no connection was grave, reversible error. His two colleagues on that Court disagreed with him. The Supreme Court never passed upon that question, because it has steadfastly refused to take jurisdiction of the case. SOBELL faces thirty years in jail because one judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals does not agree with the theory propounded by counsel and accepted by JUDGE FRANK.

That is one of the great tragedies of this case, namely, that in a case of this highly controversial nature, where the evidence is so insufficient, where the courtroom and outside atmosphere are so inimical to the defendant, where the possibility of a fair trial has been so obviously impaired, nevertheless the Supreme Court refuses to pass upon the case, refuses even to consider the full record. And the press, and the commentators, and that portion of the public misled by them, cry that the defendant has had a fair trial and fair consideration by the Supreme Court!

We must not allow our interest to lag, nor our desire to help an unfortunate fellow being grow cold. In a measure, MORTON SOBELL has suffered an even greater injustice than his fellow defendants, since we all concentrated, understandingly, on the ROSENBERG case. The SOBELL case is just as vital. The condemnation of an innocent man to a living death of thirty years, the destruction of his family, the martyrdom of his courageous wife, are factors which no American, no man with a human heart, can ignore. We must continue, both in the courts and by repeated appeals to executive clemency, and by unrelenting search for further evidence, to attempt to undo a great wrong! When public opinion resumes its normal atmosphere, when the witch hunt is over, when normalcy returns, America will thank us for our efforts, I am certain.

READ AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES
IN CHICAGO, OCT. 10-11 1953

MORTON SOBELL IN A LETTER TO HIS WIFE

I welcome the committee's interest in my freedom as an expression of their concern with a fundamental injustice perpetrated on myself. But still more, as evidencing concern with a trend in our courtrooms, and broader still, destructive to the basic concepts of this democracy. It is a good omen, seeing so many people, who in these oppressive times are willing to risk their everything by openly manifesting their opposition to this injustice. Yet this should not be cause for surprise, after the heroic example set by those who would not stoop to peddling lies in return for life.

I am really grateful for his sincerity and ability to my attorney, Howard Meyer, for the tremendous effort he has exerted since he entered the case after the trial. How can I find words to adequately express my feelings for all that you have done, Helen? I would have to coin new superlatives. It's good to know that my parents and your mother have stood so firmly beside us.

This is a horrible place to spend one's days. Yet those of little mind who decreed it can't understand how meaningless its torture is for me. If a body and mind can understand, then it can manufacture antidotes for any vileness, none excepted. And I understand!

I hope I'll be able to contribute something to the work of the new committee, more as a party interested in this case than as a victim of an injustice. The perspectives are broader in the first instance, and since the issues themselves are much more than a life, or two or three, I would rather view it so.

####

PROGRAM ADOPTED

BY THE NATIONAL ROSENBERG-SOBELL CONFERENCE

IN CHICAGO, OCTOBER 10-11, 1953

- 1- A broad educational campaign on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, implemented by the distribution of one million pieces of literature in the next six months, shall be carried out so that the facts will be brought to all sections of the American people.
- 2- Circulation of an Amicus Brief, to be signed by prominent persons throughout the country, to be presented to the courts in behalf of Morton Sobell. Other groups should be encouraged to circulate similar briefs.
- 3- The incarceration of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz is cruel and unusual punishment, and makes it impossible for him to consult properly with his legal counsel. Therefore, a demand should be raised that he be transferred from Alcatraz pending outcome of legal appeals.
- 4- We direct that the new National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee be charged with the responsibility of working out the best methods of legal support for Sobell's fight in the courts.
- 5- A detailed report of the conduct of the U.S. Attorney General's Office in the Rosenberg-Sobell case should be circulated to all committees and interested individuals to the end that, in the near future, a call can be made for an investigation of those responsible for this improper conduct.
- 6- We who devoted our energies to secure justice for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg feel it our serious responsibility to bend every effort to secure the well being and protection of Michael and Robert Rosenberg, innocent victims of this great tragedy. We pledge our fullest support to guarantee the necessary funds to achieve this end.

REPORT FROM ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE

of National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case

First Edition:

Books received at this office.	9444
Books received at Mr. Bloch's office for prepaid orders.	<u>556</u>

Total. .10,000 books

After payment of all printing, editing and publicity expenses plus shipping charges this edition shows the following:

Sent to Jero Publishing Co. for the Children's Fund by the National Committee through its special Rosenberg Book Account.	\$4230.25
Prepaid Orders	<u>556.00</u>
Profit from the first edition	\$4786.25

Note: The National Committee to Secure Justice paid all administrative costs, including overhead, as a contribution to the Fund.

Second Printing:

Partial Report: (Arrangement with Jero Publishers provides that the Book Committee deducts for all expenses on a fixed percentage including postage, administrative costs and advertising. Jero Publishing Co. is responsible only for the cost of printing. This is in contrast to the arrangement of the first edition in which the Book Committee paid for the printing.

August and September Partial Report on Second Printing:

5740 paid for of which 1209 were sold through bookshops at bookshop discounts.

Sent to Jero Publishing Co. on Second Printing. . \$3911.22

TOTAL AMOUNT SENT BY ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE TO JERO PUBLISHING CO. FOR DEATH HOUSE LETTERS:

On second printing (represents only books paid for. (Some 5000 still out on consignment). \$3911.22

On first edition. 4230.25

TOTAL. \$8141.47

STATEMENT OF POLICY
ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL COMMITTEES
IN CHICAGO, OCT. 10-11, 1953

Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Countless Americans doubted the evidence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Countless more were appalled at the hysteria that dominated their trial, the inhuman sentences pronounced upon them, and the brutal haste with which the Rosenbergs were put to death.

Millions now understand that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were more than defendants -- they were Americans swept up in the tide of hysteria. They know that such a tide inevitably destroys all guarantees of fairness and impartiality in the dispensation of justice.

Freedom from fear cannot exist side by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty. Patriotism and conscience requires that the truth in this case become known to all, that the surviving defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, be accorded his day in court under conditions of traditional respect for fairness and objectivity.

The guarantee of his day in court is not a matter only of simple and justifiable humanitarianism in behalf of a single citizen. It is a matter of guaranteeing that no citizen will be confronted with loss of his liberty or life because the instruments of justice have been touched by the hysteria of the times.

We, of the National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees number among us those who believe that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are innocent; those who question the fairness of the trial to which they were subjected; those who accepting the verdict, could not accept the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, and do not accept the 30-year sentence against Sobell, viewing these sentences as contrary to American concepts of equality and justice.

The National Organization of Rosenberg-Sobell Committees will make public the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case; it will insure that appeals will be made to the courts to review the case and to order a new trial for Morton Sobell; it will press vigorously for a transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, so that his appeals to the court are not injured by absence of consultation with his counsel which Alcatraz imposes upon him.

We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded in whole or in part, by these objectives.

We ask all who wish to make the phrase "with liberty and justice for all" a living reality to undertake this work of justice for Morton Sobell.

####

October 15, 1953

Dear Friend:

We are happy to announce to you that the National Rosenberg-Sobell Conference held in Chicago on October 10-11 formed a new committee, "The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee", which will conduct the campaign to win a new trial for Morton Sobell and bring the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case to the American people.

The formation of this committee comes at a crucial time. As steps toward a widespread Sobell campaign were being taken in Chicago, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals turned down Sobell's appeal for a new trial. This means that the case must now go to the Supreme Court -- the same court that refused to review the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and refused to examine the new evidence in the case. Now this same new evidence is before the courts once more in Morton Sobell's effort to win a new trial.

It therefore becomes imperative that the Sobell campaign be launched on a large scale without the slightest delay. This is essential if we are to meet the deadline and have wide public support for this case by the time it reaches the Supreme Court. This means that the distribution of one million pieces of literature must be undertaken immediately and signatures secured for a special Amici Curiae brief.

In order to bring you up to date on what took place at the Conference, we are sending you the enclosed kit of Conference material. We call your attention especially to the statements of program and policy.

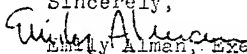
To implement this policy nationally, the Conference recommended the setting up of three regions -- a Western region, a Mid-Western region, and an Eastern region. A six week period was set aside to complete the organization of the new set-up. During this time each of the regions are to complete their selection of 15 persons who will serve on the national executive board. Each region is also to complete its selection of persons to serve as national sponsors. The conference elected Emily Alman as National Executive Secretary.

The importance of providing the necessary finances was stressed at the Conference. The need for finances have become all the more urgent with the rejection of the appeal for a new trial by the Circuit Court.

It now becomes necessary to raise substantial amounts to cover the costs of printing the record and legal fees to take the Sobell case to the Supreme Court.

We hope the enclosed material will speed the important work to be done so that justice can be won for the scientist in Alcatraz.

Sincerely,



Emily Alman, Executive Secretary

DATE OF
CR

AMOUNT

110.50
CASH
TAYLOR

Exp. 11
11

- 1/4 10.82 Ry. and Station
12.00 - Railway Bureau Inc
100.00 - Cash for postage
5 206.00 - Postage
100.00 - Cash - postage
11.50 Cash - postage
6 75.00 NCST. exp. w. C. B. L. Co.
7 27.07 Cash - postage
248.10 Cash - postage
108.13 Cash
8 250.00 - Cash - postage
50.00 - Cash - postage
11 30.00 PM
12 75.07 Cash - postage
13 60.00 Cash - postage
14 50.00 Cash - postage
22.21 Cash - postage
75.00 Cash - postage
248.10 Cash - postage
179.00 Cash - postage
18 100.00 Cash - postage
50.00 Cash - postage

1/18 50.- Int. Brooklyn
100.- In Love's Party Co.
25.- Cash Don Robinson Washington office
19 X 10.- H.A. School from Argentina
X 150.- " " " " " "
21 65.- N.C.S.T. Emily Adams & D. Westinghouse
21 25.- Cash for postage
27.11 Cash " " " "
208.75 Cash fees expenses of children
248.10 Cash payroll
L. 2-00
2.50 People's Institute
137.50 George Yordani, some flowers, etc. dependant
14.32 N.C.S.T. ~~expenses~~
10.- N.C.S.T.
14.50 N.C.S.T. Telegrams
35.- N.C.S.T. Advances on expenses where I spoke from party
177.5 Cash gifts for valentines
133.- N.C.S.T. valentines
7.50 Cash gifts
100.- Cash gifts
300.- Howard Meyer bal. 211.785
24 Mayfield 100.00 due 10/1/55

1/27	500.-	Insurance	Wm. J. ...
28	750	MC 88	expense
	50.-	Cash	sent Mrs. Rosenthal
			...
	247.10	Cash	payroll
	100.-	Royal W. Fines	for Agt. for ...
	218.5		
29	500.-	H-
	50.50		
	51.-	Mildred Hagle	Clerical B.C.
		1920	1870.50

[illegible]

1908
 1909

(18.11.19) 123
 (18.11.19) 123

6700 C₂H₄ 292.15
C₂H₄ 292.15
C₂H₄ 292.15

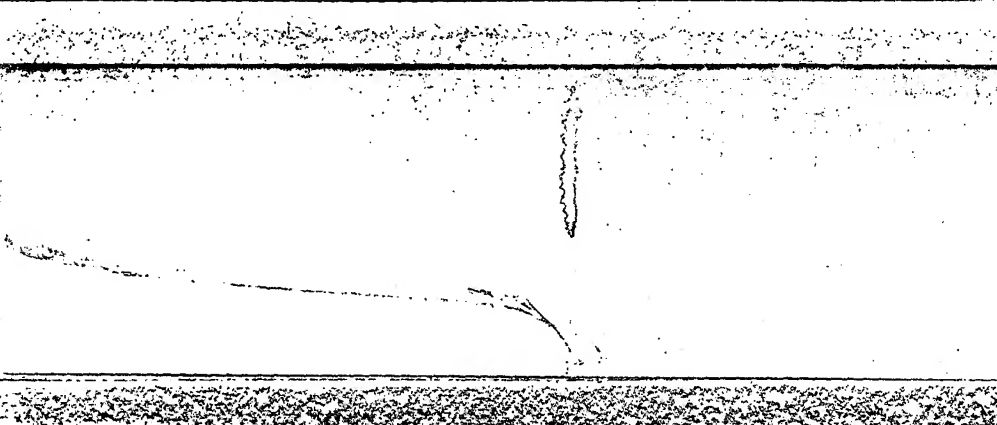
116

Year	Case No.	Case Name
2009	100	Case 100
2010	101	Case 101

12/12/1911
 12/12/1911
 12/12/1911

Grand Hotel
 11 - rue de l'Empire

Dec. 4 1884. To the Hon. Secy. of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the application of the United States for a lease of land in the State of California for the purpose of mining.
I am sorry to hear that the United States has been unsuccessful in its application. I am, however, sure that the United States will be successful in its application in the future.
Very respectfully,
J. M. Smith
Assistant Secretary of the Interior



1

521

Y.

1907
 1908
 1909
 1910
 1911
 1912
 1913
 1914
 1915
 1916
 1917
 1918
 1919
 1920
 1921
 1922
 1923
 1924
 1925
 1926
 1927
 1928
 1929
 1930
 1931
 1932
 1933
 1934
 1935
 1936
 1937
 1938
 1939
 1940
 1941
 1942
 1943
 1944
 1945
 1946
 1947
 1948
 1949
 1950
 1951
 1952
 1953
 1954
 1955
 1956
 1957
 1958
 1959
 1960
 1961
 1962
 1963
 1964
 1965
 1966
 1967
 1968
 1969
 1970
 1971
 1972
 1973
 1974
 1975
 1976
 1977
 1978
 1979
 1980
 1981
 1982
 1983
 1984
 1985
 1986
 1987
 1988
 1989
 1990
 1991
 1992
 1993
 1994
 1995
 1996
 1997
 1998
 1999
 2000
 2001
 2002
 2003
 2004
 2005
 2006
 2007
 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011
 2012
 2013
 2014
 2015
 2016
 2017
 2018
 2019
 2020
 2021
 2022
 2023
 2024
 2025
 2026
 2027
 2028
 2029
 2030
 2031
 2032
 2033
 2034
 2035
 2036
 2037
 2038
 2039
 2040
 2041
 2042
 2043
 2044
 2045
 2046
 2047
 2048
 2049
 2050
 2051
 2052
 2053
 2054
 2055
 2056
 2057
 2058
 2059
 2060
 2061
 2062
 2063
 2064
 2065
 2066
 2067
 2068
 2069
 2070
 2071
 2072
 2073
 2074
 2075
 2076
 2077
 2078
 2079
 2080
 2081
 2082
 2083
 2084
 2085
 2086
 2087
 2088
 2089
 2090
 2091
 2092
 2093
 2094
 2095
 2096
 2097
 2098
 2099
 2100
 2101
 2102
 2103
 2104
 2105
 2106
 2107
 2108
 2109
 2110
 2111
 2112
 2113
 2114
 2115
 2116
 2117
 2118
 2119
 2120
 2121
 2122
 2123
 2124
 2125
 2126
 2127
 2128
 2129
 2130
 2131
 2132
 2133
 2134
 2135
 2136
 2137
 2138
 2139
 2140
 2141
 2142
 2143
 2144
 2145
 2146
 2147
 2148
 2149
 2150
 2151
 2152
 2153
 2154
 2155
 2156
 2157
 2158
 2159
 2160
 2161
 2162
 2163
 2164
 2165
 2166
 2167
 2168
 2169
 2170
 2171
 2172
 2173
 2174
 2175
 2176
 2177
 2178
 2179
 2180
 2181
 2182
 2183
 2184
 2185
 2186
 2187
 2188
 2189
 2190
 2191
 2192
 2193
 2194
 2195
 2196
 2197
 2198
 2199
 2200
 2201
 2202
 2203
 2204
 2205
 2206
 2207
 2208
 2209
 2210
 2211
 2212
 2213
 2214
 2215
 2216
 2217
 2218
 2219
 2220
 2221
 2222
 2223
 2224
 2225
 2226
 2227
 2228
 2229
 2230
 2231
 2232
 2233
 2234
 2235
 2236
 2237
 2238
 2239
 2240
 2241
 2242
 2243
 2244
 2245
 2246
 2247
 2248
 2249
 2250
 2251
 2252
 2253
 2254
 2255
 2256
 2257
 2258
 2259
 2260
 2261
 2262
 2263
 2264
 2265
 2266
 2267
 2268
 2269
 2270
 2271
 2272
 2273
 2274
 2275
 2276
 2277
 2278
 2279
 2280
 2281
 2282
 2283
 2284
 2285
 2286
 2287
 2288
 2289
 2290
 2291
 2292
 2293
 2294
 2295
 2296
 2297
 2298
 2299
 2300
 2301
 2302
 2303
 2304
 2305
 2306
 2307
 2308
 2309
 2310
 2311
 2312
 2313
 2314
 2315
 2316
 2317
 2318
 2319
 2320
 2321
 2322
 2323
 2324
 2325
 2326
 2327
 2328
 2329
 2330
 2331
 2332
 2333
 2334
 2335
 2336
 2337
 2338
 2339
 2340
 2341
 2342
 2343
 2344
 2345
 2346
 2347
 2348
 2349
 2350
 2351
 2352
 2353
 2354
 2355
 2356
 2357
 2358
 2359
 2360
 2361

[illegible]

14. 4.

1890. Diagnose Alb.
 1891. Diagnose Alb.
 1892. Diagnose Alb.
 1893. Diagnose Alb.
 1894. Diagnose Alb.
 1895. Diagnose Alb.
 1896. Diagnose Alb.
 1897. Diagnose Alb.
 1898. Diagnose Alb.
 1899. Diagnose Alb.
 1900. Diagnose Alb.

... *Worms, (Hyemal) (Hemal)*

1992

P. 16 22

Ad. 2nd

10-22-77 15-000

11. 11. 62. 30

[Faint handwritten notes]

1. 25.

July 25.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16.12.14 \\ \hline 307.60 \end{array}$$

Check No.	Amount	To Order of	For
1982	\$ 20.00	Cash	Petty Cash
1980	31.70	Cash	FARE Emily Alman for Boston Round Trip
1981	30.00	Cash	Postage
1987	125.00	Cash	Gift check 75.00 Helen Loan 10.00 Exp. 5.00 Clev. 35.00 125.00
1970	50.00	Howard Meyer	
1986	54.30	Harriette Gordon	Salary
1967	8.75	Daily Worker	
1988	157.30	Cash	N.A. Salary 62.30 Pub. fee 45.00 P. O. 50.00 157.30
1983	15.00	National Guardian	
1984	25.00	Irving White Paper Co.	bill
1985	20.00	Rosenberg Comm.	Emily Alman Exp. Boston
1971	100.00	N. Y. Telephone Co.	
1989	100.00	Howard Meyer	fee
			Balance March 31 - \$526.99

THE ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE

Balance March 31 - \$199.22

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$457.25	
Sarah Lichtenberg	16.50 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br
Lawrence Herman	10.00 ✓	Bank of the Manhattan Company, Park Ave. at 32nd Street, NYC
Sarah Lichtenberg	7.25 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br
C. L. Collins, MD	5.00 ✓	Mechanics & Merchants National Bank of Vallejo, Vallejo, Calif.

DEPOSIT OF 4/1/54

Cash	68.60	
Benjamin Ratner	125.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 E. Tremont Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 4/9/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$200.00	
DEPOSIT OF 4/9/54		
Cash	27.60	
Valerie Morrell	2.40	The Marine Midland Trust Co. of N. Y., 130 Chambers Street

DEPOSIT OF 4/9/54

Cash	2.60	
Murray J. Goldberg	1.00	California Bank, 1401 Third Street, Santa Monica, Calif.
Money Order #247798 H. Matthews	1.00	Union Bank & Trust Co. of Los Angeles

DEPOSIT OF 4/6/54

Cash	1.30	
Russell M. Ruffner	5.00	Bank of America, Alhambra Branch, Alhambra, Calif.

DEPOSIT OF 4/7/54

Cash	1.30	
Bee Widoff	1.00	Bank of America, Crenshaw-Stocker Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.

Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	57.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
--	-------	--

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 4/7/54

Cash	1.00	
------	------	--

CASH	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$65.25	
DEPOSIT OF 4/12/54		
Cash	434.21	
Albert Kalz	30.00 ✓	Security-First Nat'l Bank of Los Angeles, Highland & Hollywood Branch, 6777 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles.
S. F. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.	5.00 ✓	The Anglo California Nat'l Bk. Market-Jones, B. San Francisco.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 4/14/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Helen L. Sobell	\$427.52	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC

DEPOSIT OF 4/13/54

Cash	25.00	
Harriette Gordon	15.00	The Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 4/13/54

Cash	2.00
------	------

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO STOP RED JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 4/14/54 & 4/15/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$61.00	
Victor Tierstein, D.V.M.	1.00 ✓	Bank of America, Burbank Branch, Burbank, Calif.
Emma F. Baxter	5.00 ✓	The New England Trust Company, Boston, Mass.
Norma Aronson	5.00 ✓	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
Abzug & Meyer	192.76 ✓	Chase National Bank, Pennsylvania Branch
DEPOSIT OF 4/16/54		
Cash	11.30	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE

JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

DEPOSIT OF 4/15/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$24.10	
William Jennings	1.00	California Bank, Second & Spring Office, 200 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
Rainer F. Meyeroworth ?	3.00	First Trust & Deposit Company, East Side Office Syracuse, N. J.
Max Paller	5.00	Bank of America, Pico Heights Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Marcit Mabasla ?	5.00	Bank of America, Fort Bragg Branch, Fort Bragg, Calif.
Harvard University	6.00	Cambridge Trust Co. or First Nat'l Bk. of Boston
Sutee Hall	10.00	The Westport Bank & Trust Co., Westport, Conn
Ruth A. Jaffe	10.00	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Union Trust Office, Market St. at Grant Ave. San Francisco
Benjamin Ratner	200.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC
DEPOSIT OF 4/16/54		
Sarah Lichtenberg	200.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th Street Br.
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE		
Cash	3.00	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 4/20/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$9.40	
E. S. Healey	1.00 ✓	Security-First Nat'l Bank, 201 East Compton Blvd., Compton, California.
Sarah Lichtenberg	307.78 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br. NYC
Frances Strauss	450.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co., 350 Fifth Ave. NYC
DEPOSIT OF 4/17/54		
Cash	252.50	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 4/21/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$9.35	
Ruth B. Wohlfeiler	1.00 ✓	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co, Union Trust Office, Market St. at Grant Ave. San Francisco.
Reliable French Weavers	5.00 ✓	Citizens National Bank, Hill Street Office, 736 Hill Street (so.), Los Angeles.
DEPOSIT OF 4/22/54		
Cash	39.00	
Norma Aronson	35.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, 262 First Avenue Opposite 15th St. N. Y. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 4/23/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$25.55	
Norma Aronson	30.00	National City Bank of New York, Stuyvesant Branch, 262 First Ave. NYC

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$149.00

U. S. Postal Money Order
#12-64,974,231

Dr. G. A. Hutchison

1.00

Federal Reserve Bank

Ray G. Kohn
Kohn

3.00

Bank of America, Berkeley Branch,
2101 Center Street, Berkeley, Calif.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 4/27/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$33.00	
Clara Mae Perkins	5.30	Manchester Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
DEPOSIT OF 4/28/54		
Cash	21.50	
Marion H. Holmes	3.00	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, 700 West Olympic Boulevard
DEPOSIT OF 4/29/54		
Cash	331.00	
The Federated Press END. ELIZ. S.C. ROGERS	10.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. NYC
Helen L. Sobell	22.50	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Br NYC.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO REFORM THE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 4/29/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$8.00	
Sam Feldman	3.00 -	Bank of America, Textile Branch, 864 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
Clara Taylor ^{Werner} Werner	5.00	Bank of America, Beverly Hills Main Office, 469 No. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Leo Resnick	5.00	Bank of America, Washington-Vermont Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
M. K. Jagmin	5.00	Security-First Nat'l Bank, Marengo & Colorado, Pasadena, Calif.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/4/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$237.82	
Philip Sabn	1.00 ✓	The Philadelphia Nat'l Bk, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sanford Beldner	3.00 ✓	Security-First Nat'l Bk. of Los Angeles, 200 South Brand, San Fernando, Calif.
W. B. Steller	5.00 ✓	The Broadway National Bank of Chelsea, Mass.
Bank Money Order #31873		
A. Hart	15.00 ✓	First Nat'l Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona

DEPOSIT OF 12/31/53

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	56.00	
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 12/31/53		
Ezra Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs	20.00	Modern Industrial Bank, 116 Fifth Ave, NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/4/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$66.00	
Los Angeles Rosenberg-Sobell Committee	63.00 ✓	Citizens National Bank Trust & Savings of Los Angeles, Calif.

DEPOSIT OF 1/5/54

Cash	15.00	
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case/Cash	11.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Benjamin Ratner	150.00 ✓	Manufacturers Trust Co., 749 E. Tremont Ave., NYC

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 1/4/53

Cash	63.00	
------	-------	--

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/6/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$82.00	
Jerome A. Gilpatrick	1.00 ✓	National State Bank of Newark, Federal Square Office, Newark, N. J.
Samuel Garrett	5.00 ✓	The Detroit Bank, Hamilton-Collingwood Office, Detroit, Mich.
Bess Weintraub	23.00 ✓	Bank of the Manhattan Company, Roosevelt Avenue and 82nd St. Jackson Heights, N.Y.
DEPOSIT OF 1/5/54		
Cash	42.00	
Bertrum Cole	5.00 ✓	The Tradesmens National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case/	25.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/6/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$193.00	
Lawrence Herman	10.00 ✓	Bank of the Manhattan Co., Park Ave. & 32nd St.
The Music Den - Edgar J. Moore	15.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 43-33 91st Place Elmhurst, NY
Emil Alman	30.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 230 Second Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/8/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$13.50	
Edmund L. Faeth	1.00 ✓	The Home Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. Cheshire Br., Meriden, Conn.
U. S. Postal Money Order #1-58,895,264 George J. Nickerson	1.25	Federal Reserve Bank
J. G. Livingston	5.00 ✓	Crocker First Nat'l Bank of San Francisco.
Roger W. Bird	5.00 ✓	Bank of America, Wilshire-Mariposa Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
I. Fishman & Sons.	5.00 ✓	Drexel National Bank, Cottage Grove Ave. & Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
E. Hirschmann	10.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 36th St. Br.
H. ^P omerance	10.00 ✓	Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Phila.
DEPOSIT OF 1/8/54 - ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE		
Cash	5.00	
S. R. T. Publication, Inc.	2.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/11/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$375.00	
Louis P. Yaffe	5.00 ✓	Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass.
Albert Yaunon ?	5.00 ✓	The National Bank of Norwalk, Conn.
Abraham Levitsky	5.00 ✓	National Bank of Hyde Park, 53rd St. at Lake Park Ave., Chicago.
Helen L. Trans (TRANS)	50.00 ✓	The Detroit Bank, Woodward-Milwaukee Office, Detroit, Mich.
Samuel Mazell	198.00 ✓	Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Mich.

DEPOSIT OF 1/8/54 and 1/9/54

Cash	62.25	
Ben Baker	5.00 ✓	First Security Bank of Idaho, Grangeville Branch, Grangeville, Idaho.
STATE OF N.Y. UNEMPLOYMENT INS. FUND A. Bussert PAYEE & END	13.50 ✓	State Bank of Albany, N. Y.
American Express Co. #NY23-719-950 Sylvia & Earl Price	30.00 ✓	
Nathan Frankel	30.00 ✓	The Chase National Bank, 45th St. Branch

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/11/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$25.50	
DEPOSIT OF 1/12/54		
Emil Alman	30.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 230 Second Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/12/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$30.00	
N. S. Barney	5.00 ✓	Irving Trust Company, 42nd Street at Park Avenue
Charlotte K. Kroll	5.25 ✓	The Bristol Trust Co., Bristol, Pa.
Paul Deitrich	10.00 ✓	Coin Exchange Bank Trust Company Sheridan Square Branch

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 1/12/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$60.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/14/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$123.25	
Anne J. Wilson	2.00 ✓	Bank of Carmel, Carmel-by-the Sea, Calif.
Albert Maltz	30.00 ✓	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Highland & Hollywood Branch, 6777 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles.
Pearl Tress	17.00 ✓	Valley Stream Nat'l Bank, Valley Stream, N. Y.
DEPOSIT OF 1/13/54		
Cash	212.00	
Mark C. Rasmussen	12.50 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co, 407 Broadway, NYC
A. Bragil :?	2.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 2760 Broadway, NYC

NATIONAL CO LIMITED TO
SHOULD JUST GO IN THE LOSING CASE

AS OF January 15, 1954

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
CASH	\$65.00	---
GEORGE J. NICKERSON Box 529 U.S. Postal Money Order No. 58,896,437 Rochester, N.H.	1.00	Federal Reserve Bank

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/15/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$4.00	
Helen L. Sobell	59.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC
Money Order #196392 <i>Ward & Clark Currency Bldg</i>	5.00 ✓	Central National Bank in Chicago, Ill.
L. Monahan		

ROSENBERG BANK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 1/18/54

Name	AMOUNT	BANK
S. R. T. Publications, Inc.	2.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/18/54

Name	AMOUNT	BANK
<i>Cash</i>	44.00	
Illegible (<i>A. W. Lane</i>)	10.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 11 Ward Branch, NYC
Michael Pargment	10.00 ✓	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Emil H. Shuloff	10.00 ✓	Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Eastern Pkwy and Kingston Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bertha Bender	30.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 3515 Broadway, NYC
E. P. Spitzer	30.00 ✓	National City Bank of New York, Gramercy Park Branch, NY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/18/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
National Comm. to secure justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$65.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

DEPOSIT OF 1/19/54

Cash	15.00	
------	-------	--

DEPOSIT OF 1/20/54

Cash	136.50	
------	--------	--

Illegible	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co., 177 Montague St, B'klyn
-----------	------	--

S. Schurrito ??	10.00	Public National Bank & Trust Co. Delancy & Orchard Sts, NYC
-----------------	-------	--

Roberta A. Hollowell	17.00	Bank of Berkeley, Calif.
----------------------	-------	--------------------------

Treasurer of the U. S.	23.95	Federal Reserve Bank
------------------------	-------	----------------------

Refund of Postage

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/19/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$45.50	
U. S. Postal Money Order #1-62,919,136 J. N. Kunnos	1.00	Federal Reserve Bank
U. S. Postal Money Order #12-36,853,528 H.B. EBERLY	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Nat Bergman	5.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 257 Utica Ave. B'klyn
Karl E. Seidenberg	10.90 ✓	The Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, 29 W. 48th St., NYC
A. Goldring ?	10.00 ✓	The Public National Bank & Trust Co. 501 Fifth Ave, NYC
Frances Strauss	12.50 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Ave. NYC
Y. Leive OR LEIRVE	(30.00)	Bank of the Manhattan Co. 4622 13th Ave. B'klyn, NY
Dorothy Haven	30.00 ✓	The Torrington National Bank & Trust Co. Torrington, Conn.
Helen L. Sobell	35.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattan Branch
DEPOSIT OF 1/18/54		
Cash	138.00	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSE BERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/21/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$102.00	
Dorothy Cherr	2.00 ✓	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, 502 South Spring, Los Angeles.
Miss Betty Richlin	2.00 ✓	National City Bank, Varick St. Branch NYC
L. Waterman	5.00 ✓	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, ANN Arbor, Mich.
Eino Uskali	5.00 ✓	Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill NY
Genj. Latinsky	10.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co. 1528 Pitkin Ave, B'klyn
Bay Area Comm. to Save the Rosenbergs	50.00 ✓	The Anglo California National Bank Market-Jones Office, San Francisco
U. S. Postal Money Order #2-1,425,294 Regina Dycz	60.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Michael B. Atkins	60.00 ✓	Trust Company of North America, NYC
Kate Pollack	60.00 ✓	Bank of the Manhattan Co., 535 Fifth Ave. NYC
DEPOSIT OF 1/20/54		
Cash	250.00	
Shirley Jessor	5.25 ✓	National State Bank, Boulder, Colo.
Norma Arronson	10.00 ✓	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
Essie Garfein	10.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co. 1509 Foster Ave. B'klyn
Benjamin Ratner	330.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave, NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
Cash	\$430.00	---
Joseph Brainin	5.00 ✓	Commercial State Bank, 116 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Orkley C. Johnson	5.00 ✓	Amalgamated Bank of New York 11-15 Union Square N.Y.
Dorothy Braude	10.00 ✓	First State Bank, Rosemead, California
Dr. Leo Mayer	10.00 ✓	National City Bank of New York Ninety-First Street Branch
Frances Modell	30.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Lincoln Square Branch
Miriam Dworkin	30.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Eighty-Sixth Street Branch
Norma Aronson	60.00 ✓	National City Bank of N.Y. Stuyvesant Branch
Cash	134.00	---

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 1/24/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$883.00	
W. Goldberg <i>GOLDENBERG</i>	5.00 ✓	Northern Westchester Bank, Katonah, N. Y.
Minnie L. Greenfield	5.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 104th St. Br.
Marjorie Da Silva	30.00 ✓	Chase National Bank 57th St. Branch
Rose Wallach	30.00 ✓	National City Bank, 96th St. Branch
Rose Wallach	30.00 ✓	" " " "
Benjamin Ratner	60.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/25/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$74.18	
E. H. Tyndale	5.00 ✓	Atlantic Bank William St. Branch, NYC
M. R. Davis	5.00 ✓	First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	14.32	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Chicago Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	30.00 ✓	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bk. 111 So. Dearborn, Chicago.

DEPOSIT 1/22/54

Cash	335.40	
Marcia G. Rabinowitz	50.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. William & Beaver Sts. NYC
Frances Strauss	20.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Avenue NYC
Edna Toney	15.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, 3205 B'way at 125th St. NYC (Registered & #15663)
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	7.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Carl Kass (Moro)	10.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. University Dr. New York
Sarah Lichtenberg	5.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br.
National Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	133.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
" " " "	35.00	" " " "
" " " "	18.75	" " " "
" " " "	10.00	" " " "
" " " "	14.50	" " " "

DEPOSIT OF 1/22/54

Cash	18.00	
E. Hirschmann (FLIESCHMANN)	45.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 36th St. Br.

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE DEPOSIT OF 1/25/54

Cash	11.00
------	-------

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$100.00	
John E. Oberg	1.00 ✓	Peoples Nat'l Bank of Washn. Seattle, Wash.
U. S. Postal Money Order #1-60,512,378 Eleanor Stwenson	4.00	Federal Reserve Bank
S. Kaplan	5.00 ✓	Hartford Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. Hartford, Conn.
Currie Nagel	5.00 ✓	The Peoples National Bank, 58-22 Myrtle Ave. Brooklyn, NY.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	7.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Helen S. Sobell	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC
L. Gold	30.00 ✓	Bank of the Manhattan Co. 185 Montague St. B'klyn, NY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/28/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$17.00	
DEPOSIT OF 1/29/54		
Trude B. Bromel	3.00	American Trust Co. Palo Alto Office, Palo Alto, Calif.
Harold H. Roster	5.00	University National Bank, Minneapolis
Rosenberg Book Committee	158.90	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 1/28/54		
Cash	1.00	
DEPOSIT OF 1/29/54		
S. R. T. Publication, Inc.	1.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq, NYC
"	1.00	" " " "

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 1/29/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Chas. Ginsburg (see below) X	\$5.00 ✓	Citizens State Bank, Houston, Texas.
Sarah Lichtenberg	9.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. East 65th St. B.
Ellen S. Brandstetter	26.00 ✓	Lake View Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
DEPOSIT OF 2/1/54	<u>40.00</u>	
Cash	2.00	
EAST N.Y. SUGS.BK.		
Savings Bank Money Order		
#AA 20124 Shirley Layeah	15.00 ✓	The Savings Banks Trust Co., NYC
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA TORONTO.		
Bank Money Order #89-A322274 REMITTER S. BELL		
Mrs. H. Sobell	50.96 ✓	The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St. New York, N. Y.
Ben Baker	5.00 ✓	First Security Bank of Idaho, Grangeville Branch, Idaho
	<u>72.96</u>	

The face of the check, bore the following:
 Expense to protect and preserve the
 Constitution of the United States of America
 as it was originally construed.

MEMORIAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - RECEIPT OF 2/2/54

DATE	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$52.00	
Cash	47.00	

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$142.00	
Howard Fast	10.00	National City Bank of N. Y. Broadway- 56th Street Branch.
Daphne Cuoccio	15.00	First National Bank, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
DEPOSIT OF 2/2/54		
Cash	28.25	
Benjamin W. Cohen	3.00	New Britain National Bank, New Britain, Conn.
Rosenberg Book Committee	6.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/2/54		
Rosenberg Book Committee	44.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE SENECA CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/5/54

NAME	AMOUNT	DATE
Cash	\$105.00	
DEPOSIT OF 2/1/54		
Cash	344.25	

SOBELL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/5 and 2/7/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$17.00	
Book World - Daniel Rubel	8.00 ✓	The Bensonhurst Nat'l Bank, Flatbush Office Brooklyn, N. Y.
DEPOSIT OF 2/8/54		
Cash	3.00	
Bertha Bender	10.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 3515 Broadway, NYC
Los Angeles Rosenberg- Sobell Committee	52.50 ✓	Citizens Nat'l Bank, H. O. Los Angeles.
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/5/54		
Cash	8.00	

NATIONAL COMM. TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/9/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$100.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 2/9/54		
Cash	52.00	
U. S. Postal Money Order #12-53,346,194 Helen Batterson	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Shirley B. Weinerman	10.00 ✓	American Trust Co. North Berkeley Office Berkeley, Calif.
DEPOSIT OF 2/3/54		
Warrior Plan Company of Calif A # 65921	5.00	California Bank - Head Office 625 So. Sp St., Los Angeles.
DEPOSIT OF 2/5/54 & 2/7/54		
Cash	8.00	
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/9/54		
S. R. T. Publications, Inc.	2.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. NY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSS BARK CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/10/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$21.00	
Wilbur Wolf <i>Ed. Home Cronson</i>	5.00 ✓	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
POSTALING BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/10/54		
Cash	5.00	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE L. THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 2/11/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$31.00	
Helen L. Sobell	125.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/11/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$700.00	
DEPOSIT OF 2/12/54 and 2/13/54		
Cash	45.95	
DEPOSIT OF 2/15/54		
Cash	397.00	
Andrew Ferber	10.00 ✓	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Michael Katz	20.00 ✓	West Side Trust Co. Hawthorne Ave. Office, Newark, N. J.
Benjamin Ratner	200.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/15/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$30.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
DEPOSIT OF 2/17/54		
Cash	11.00	
Ermy Lou Packard	5.00 ✓	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. Market at Montgomery, San Francisco.
Frances Strauss	10.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Avenue, NYC
Frances Strauss	38.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 350 Fifth Avenue, NYC
DEPOSIT OF 2/18/54		
Cash	27.00	
Sidney Young	2.00 ✓	Citizens National Bank, Pico-Swall Drive Br. Los Angeles, Calif.
Angelica Boles	3.00 ✓	The Leonia Bank & Trust Co., Leonia, N. J.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/16/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
------	--------	------

Cash	\$25.25	
------	---------	--

Louis Goldsmith	20.00	The Peoples National Bank, New Brunswick, NJ
-----------------	-------	--

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/15/54

Cash	10.00	
------	-------	--

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/18/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$77.50	
Benjamin Ratner	30.00 ✓	Mrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. New York, N. Y.
Friends Boarding School	2.00 ✓	The First National Bank, Barnesville, Ohio.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$91.00	
Justine Roberts	2.00 ✓	The Bank of California, Mission Branch, 16th St. & Julian Ave. San Francisco.
Margaret Hart	5.00 ✓	The Anglo California Nat'l Bk. Montgomery Street Office, San Francisco.
Ray Lev	30.00 ✓	Chase National Bank, 73rd Street Branch

DEPOSIT OF 2/23/54

Cash	31.91	
U. S. Postal Money Order #12-43,473,897		
W. Mc Kinney	15.00	Federal Reserve Bank
E. Hirschmann	16.09 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. 36th St. Br.
Jack Goldberg	42.00 ✓	First Nat'l Bank, Woodridge, N. Y.

DEPOSIT OF 2/22/54

Cash	10.00	
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 2/22,23/54		
Cash	1.10	

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$143.00	
E. Hirschmann	50.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 36th St. Br.
Albert Melnikoff	5.00 ✓	County Bank & Trust Co. Main Ave. Office, Passaic, N. J.
Willey Salaven ? <i>SALWEN</i>	2.00 ✓	The Trenton Banking Co., Trenton, N. J.
Cash	986.91	
Cash	140.00	
Cash	22.00	
Henry Sternberg	2.00 ✓	Bank of America, Wabash-Sentinel Br., Los Angeles, Calif.
J. G. Livingston	2.50 ✓	Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco
Frederick B. Wood	3.00 ✓	American Trust Co. San Jose Office, San Jose, Calif.
Frieda N. Victor	3.00 ✓	Security-First Nat'l Bank of Los Angeles, Olympic & La Brea Branch, Los Angeles
Helen Seffinger	5.00 ✓	Security-First Nat'l Bank, Adams & Crenshaw Branch, 4450 W. Adams, Los Angeles

DATE

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$1.00

Sara Abelson

12.00 ✓

The Amalgamated Bank of New York, 11-15
Union Sq. N. Y. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 2/26/54

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$88.00

2/27/54

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 2/28/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	6.50	
DEPOSIT OF 3/1/54		
Cash	1.00	
U. S. Postal Money Order 12-50,348,021 Anna Cohen	15.00	Federal Reserve Bank
DEPOSIT OF 2/25/54		
Cash	5.00	
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	50.00	Chase National Bank, Times Sq. Br.
DEP. 2/25/54		
Cash	50.00	
Frances E. Heid	2.00 ✓	Bank of America Laurel-Sunset Branch Hollywood, Calif.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/1/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$29.75	
Savings Bank Money Order #64196 R. Bardeck Rockaway Savings Bank	6.75	Savings Banks Trust Company, New York, N. Y.
John Elsesser	3.00	American Trust Company, 22nd Mission Office San Francisco, Calif.
K. O. Stone	3.00	Bank of America, Highland Park Branch 5570 North Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Calif.
Harry Sitron	5.00	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Wilshire & La Brea Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Bernard Sherk	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Fulton St. Br. New York, N. Y.
Bertha Bender	18.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 3515 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/1/54

Cash	4.00
------	------

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/3/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$78.00	
E. F. Baxter	8.00	The New England Trust Co. Boston, Mass.
L. Spitz	4.00	Bank of America, Wilshire-Robertson Branch

DEPOSIT OF 3/2/54

Cash	48.60	
Benjamin Ratner	60.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/2/54

Cash	1.00	
------	------	--

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/3/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$2.85	
Natl Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case/Norma Aronson	14.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Norma Aronson	30.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
DEPOSIT OF 3/4/54		
Cash	30.00	
Cash	292.02	
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/3/54		
Cash	4.00	

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/5/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$3.50	
Ben M. Silver	25.00 ✓	Bank of America, Slauson-Avalon Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Illegible	5.00	Bank of America, Glendora Branch, Glendora, Calif.
DEPOSIT OF 3/4/54		
Cash	2.30	
Sarah Lichtenberg	2.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Br. N. Y. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE

DATED--March 9, 1954

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
Cash	9.35	----
Cash	133.58	----
Mary Crampsey	.75 ✓	Bankers Trust Company 455 Park Avenue, N.Y.
Joel Sayvetz	2.00 ✓	Bank of America Washington Crenshaw Branch Los Angeles, California
Margaret A. Furst	1.10 ✓	Long Island Trust Company Garden City, N.Y.
Mary Weingott	2.50 ✓	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles Westwood Village Branch
Mollie Zimble Traibush	3.00 ✓	Citizens National Bank Sixth & San Pedro Branch Los Angeles, Calif.
Carmelo Di Rienzo M.O. #C17436 <i>Ashtland - Grand Canyon Bridge</i>	6.00 ✓	Lincoln National Bank Chicago, Illinois
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	21.07	Chase National Bank New York, Times Square
U.S. Postal Money Order N/O Cora P. Wilson Los Angeles, California No. 44,688,833	1.00 ✓	<i>First National Bank</i>

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE

DATED--March 9, 1954

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
CASH	\$1.10	---

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/9/54

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$98.15

Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case

50.00

Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

DEPOSIT OF 3/9/54 - ROSENBERG LOOK COMMITTEE

Cash

6.00

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/10/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Natl Com. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case DEPOSIT OF 3/12/54	\$6.36	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Cash	190.80	
DEPOSIT OF 3/12/54		
Cash	100.00	
Sylvia Krantz	5.00 ✓	Bankers Trust Co. 221-50 Horace Harding Blvd. Bayside, N. Y.
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 3/11/54		
Cash	20.00	

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
------	--------	------

Cash	\$23.95	
------	---------	--

DEPOSIT OF 3/15/54

Cash	7.00	
------	------	--

S. F. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.

150.00 ✓

The Anglo-California National Bank
Market-Jones Office, San Francisco

*signed by Julius Steinman
Arthur J. Ables*

NATIONAL CREDIT TO SEC. JUSTICE IN THE L. BERENSON CASE DEPOSIT OF 3/15/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$129.20	
DEPOSIT OF 3/16/54		
Cash	34.00	
Helen L. Schell	3.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC
Robert H. Webster	1.00	Bank of America, 8th & Vermont Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$5.00

Sarah Lichtenberg

10.00 ✓

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, E. 65th S. Br.
NYC

DEPOSIT OF 3/17/54

Cash

63.00

Helen L. Sobell

4.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville
Branch, NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/17/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$20.00	
DEPOSIT OF 3/18/54		
Cash	7.30	
Benjamin Ratner	100.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/18/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$7.00	
"B of A" Travelers Cheque No. 41 421 537 Mauriel Paperny	20.00 ✓	Bank of America, San Francisco, Calif.
Helen L. Sobell	117.50 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC.

DEPOSIT OF 3/19/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	9.00	
Sidney Oster	1.50 ✓	Bank of America, International Office, 220 North Main St. Los Angeles, Calif.
Iris Kirshner	5.00 ✓	Bank of America, Westchester Branch, 8946 So. Sepulveda Blvd. Los Angeles.
Helen L. Sobell	10.90 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch NYC
Convenience, Inc. Money Order No. 50583 - Remitter Eva Kurnik	1.00 ✓	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, 561 So. Spring St Los Angeles

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF 3/22/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$7.55	
Benjamin Hykin <i>or Rishin</i>	1.00 ✓	Bank of America, Santa Monica-Vermont Branch, Hollywood, Calif.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	1.50	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
Ben Kocel	1.50 ✓	National Bank of Detroit, Chicago-Milwaukee Office, Detroit, Michigan.
Harold H. Hester	5.00 ✓	University National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mena Aronson	20.00 ✓	National City Bank of New York, Stuyvesant Br., 262 First Ave. opposite 15th St. NYC
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	62.30	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	87.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch.
NATIONAL COMM. - DEPOSIT OF 3/23/54		
Cash	10.00	
Benjamin Ratner	100.00 ✓	First Trust Co. 749 East Tremont Ave. NYC
ROSENBERG BANK COMM. - DEPOSIT OF 3/22/54		
Cash	2.10	

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$278.45	
Ursula Osborne	2.00 ✓	The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.
U. S. Postal Money Order #5-96,718,903 Sally Glassberg	6.25	Federal Reserve Bank
F. H. Blossom ?	10.00 ✓	The Palatka Atlantic National Bank, Palatka, Florida.
S. Hall	10.00 ✓	Westport Bank & Trust Co, Westport, Conn.
William William Billien Wolf	10.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
Helen L. Sobell	15.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE HENRICH CASE - DEPOSIT of 3/25/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Margaret H. Shipman	\$10.00 ✓	The National Capital Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.
DEPOSIT OF 3/26/54		
Cash	14.00	
Benjamin Rutner	100.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 749 E. Tremont Ave. NYC
DEPOSIT OF 3/26/54		
Cash	8.00	
Hillel Arkin	5.00 ✓	Bank of Encino, Encino, Calif.
Marcia G. Rabinowitz	9.85 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. William & Beaver Streets, NYC
Helen L. Sobell	15.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC.
Helen L. Sobell	75.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, NYC.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/26 & 3/27

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$19.25	
DEPOSIT OF 3/29/54		
Cash	174.60	
Leonora L. Miller	2.00 ✓	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Calif.
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE		
Cash	2.00	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 3/29/54

DATE	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$172.00	
Nita Smollens	6.00 ✓	Industrial Bank of Commerce, 222 Broadway, NYC
Natl Comm. to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	20.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 3/29/54 ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE		
Cash	3.00	

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	526.55	
M. S. Barney	5.00	Irving Trust Co. 42nd St. & Park Ave., NYC

Balance - Feb. 26, 1954 \$2,182.38

A. I. T.

Check No.	Amount	To Order Of	For
1919	\$200.00	National Guardians	Advertising
1922	144.20	Rotograph Company	Leaflets - Mem. Comm.
	50.00	Cash	E. Amann - expense for 2 weeks
1916	100.00	Howard Myers	fee
1923	100.00	Advance Printing Company	bill
1932	100.00	N. Y. Telephone Company	telephone bill
1929	14.50	Norma Aronson	To Black Memorial Comm. received in Comm. a/c in error
1943	291.60	Cash	Payroll
1935	107.89	Irving White Paper Co.	bill
1915	500.00	Alexander Black	to E. Black Estate
1884	<u>629.15</u>	<u>Collector of Internal Revenue</u>	for third quarter Withholding 519.80 Social Security <u>109.35</u> Total - <u>629.15</u> #12-1607486
1934	50.00	Meyer Harlues	thru August
1926	73.98	Director of Internal Revenue	P. 62.92 I. <u>11.06</u> 73.98 W.T. 9/30/53 Jan. 54 97023
1940	100.00	Irving White Paper Co.	Balance 178.34 a/c <u>100.00</u> 78.34
1937	8.20	Blumberg & Clarick	complete payment
1931	100.00	Helen Sobell	to repay loan
1945	50.00	Rosenberg Committee	Mrs. Rosenberg
1938	10.00	Edward Schwartz	Photograph Mem. meeting
1969	21.07	Rosenberg Committee	Addressograph plates & Addressograph part
1947	10.00	Cash	Petty Cash
1946	100.00	Cash	Postage
1920	108.15	Robert Raven Flowers, Inc.	Flowers - Emanuel Black's Funeral Inv. #2025

I

2021/1/15

24.3.42

129.5 ✓

NC 25

400.

1530.3

1. 1845-12654 (Pyramid Plateau) 2500

1873 12-10 1874 1-10 1874 2-10 1874 3-10 1874 4-10 1874 5-10 1874 6-10 1874 7-10 1874 8-10 1874 9-10 1874 10-10 1874 11-10 1874 12-10 1875 1-10 1875 2-10 1875 3-10 1875 4-10 1875 5-10 1875 6-10 1875 7-10 1875 8-10 1875 9-10 1875 10-10 1875 11-10 1875 12-10 1876 1-10 1876 2-10 1876 3-10 1876 4-10 1876 5-10 1876 6-10 1876 7-10 1876 8-10 1876 9-10 1876 10-10 1876 11-10 1876 12-10 1877 1-10 1877 2-10 1877 3-10 1877 4-10 1877 5-10 1877 6-10 1877 7-10 1877 8-10 1877 9-10 1877 10-10 1877 11-10 1877 12-10 1878 1-10 1878 2-10 1878 3-10 1878 4-10 1878 5-10 1878 6-10 1878 7-10 1878 8-10 1878 9-10 1878 10-10 1878 11-10 1878 12-10 1879 1-10 1879 2-10 1879 3-10 1879 4-10 1879 5-10 1879 6-10 1879 7-10 1879 8-10 1879 9-10 1879 10-10 1879 11-10 1879 12-10 1880 1-10 1880 2-10 1880 3-10 1880 4-10 1880 5-10 1880 6-10 1880 7-10 1880 8-10 1880 9-10 1880 10-10 1880 11-10 1880 12-10 1881 1-10 1881 2-10 1881 3-10 1881 4-10 1881 5-10 1881 6-10 1881 7-10 1881 8-10 1881 9-10 1881 10-10 1881 11-10 1881 12-10 1882 1-10 1882 2-10 1882 3-10 1882 4-10 1882 5-10 1882 6-10 1882 7-10 1882 8-10 1882 9-10 1882 10-10 1882 11-10 1882 12-10 1883 1-10 1883 2-10 1883 3-10 1883 4-10 1883 5-10 1883 6-10 1883 7-10 1883 8-10 1883 9-10 1883 10-10 1883 11-10 1883 12-10 1884 1-10 1884 2-10 1884 3-10 1884 4-10 1884 5-10 1884 6-10 1884 7-10 1884 8-10 1884 9-10 1884 10-10 1884 11-10 1884 12-10 1885 1-10 1885 2-10 1885 3-10 1885 4-10 1885 5-10 1885 6-10 1885 7-10 1885 8-10 1885 9-10 1885 10-10 1885 11-10 1885 12-10 1886 1-10 1886 2-10 1886 3-10 1886 4-10 1886 5-10 1886 6-10 1886 7-10 1886 8-10 1886 9-10 1886 10-10 1886 11-10 1886 12-10 1887 1-10 1887 2-10 1887 3-10 1887 4-10 1887 5-10 1887 6-10 1887 7-10 1887 8-10 1887 9-10 1887 10-10 1887 11-10 1887 12-10 1888 1-10 1888 2-10 1888 3-10 1888 4-10 1888 5-10 1888 6-10 1888 7-10 1888 8-10 1888 9-10 1888 10-10 1888 11-10 1888 12-10 1889 1-10 1889 2-10 1889 3-10 1889 4-10 1889 5-10 1889 6-10 1889 7-10 1889 8-10 1889 9-10 1889 10-10 1889 11-10 1889 12-10 1890 1-10 1890 2-10 1890 3-10 1890 4-10 1890 5-10 1890 6-10 1890 7-10 1890 8-10 1890 9-10 1890 10-10 1890 11-10 1890 12-10 1891 1-10 1891 2-10 1891 3-10 1891 4-10 1891 5-10 1891 6-10 1891 7-10 1891 8-10 1891 9-10 1891 10-10 1891 11-10 1891 12-10 1892 1-10 1892 2-10 1892 3-10 1892 4-10 1892 5-10 1892 6-10 1892 7-10 1892 8-10 1892 9-10 1892 10-10 1892 11-10 1892 12-10 1893 1-10 1893 2-10 1893 3-10 1893 4-10 1893 5-10 1893 6-10 1893 7-10 1893 8-10 1893 9-10 1893 10-10 1893 11-10 1893 12-10 1894 1-10 1894 2-10 1894 3-10 1894 4-10 1894 5-10 1894 6-10 1894 7-10 1894 8-10 1894 9-10 1894 10-10 1894 11-10 1894 12-10 1895 1-10 1895 2-10 1895 3-10 1895 4-10 1895 5-10 1895 6-10 1895 7-10 1895 8-10 1895 9-10 1895 10-10 1895 11-10 1895 12-10 1896 1-10 1896 2-10 1896 3-10 1896 4-10 1896 5-10 1896 6-10 1896 7-10 1896 8-10 1896 9-10 1896 10-10 1896 11-10 1896 12-10 1897 1-10 1897 2-10 1897 3-10 1897 4-10 1897 5-10 1897 6-10 1897 7-10 1897 8-10 1897 9-10 1897 10-10 1897 11-10 1897 12-10 1898 1-10 1898 2-10 1898 3-10 1898 4-10 1898 5-10 1898 6-10 1898 7-10 1898 8-10 1898 9-10 1898 10-10 1898 11-10 1898 12-10 1899 1-10 1899 2-10 1899 3-10 1899 4-10 1899 5-10 1899 6-10 1899 7-10 1899 8-10 1899 9-10 1899 10-10 1899 11-10 1899 12-10 1900 1-10 1900 2-10 1900 3-10 1900 4-10 1900 5-10 1900 6-10 1900 7-10 1900 8-10 1900 9-10 1900 10-10 1900 11-10 1900 12-10 1901 1-10 1901 2-10 1901 3-10 1901 4-10 1901 5-10 1901 6-10 1901 7-10 1901 8-10 1901 9-10 1901 10-10 1901 11-10 1901 12-10 1902 1-10 1902 2-10 1902 3-10 1902 4-10 1902 5-10 1902 6-10 1902 7-10 1902 8-10 1902 9-10 1902 10-10 1902 11-10 1902 12-10 1903 1-10 1903 2-10 1903 3-10 1903 4-10 1903 5-10 1903 6-10 1903 7-10 1903 8-10 1903 9-10 1903 10-10 1903 11-10 1903 12-10 1904 1-10 1904 2-10 1904 3-10 1904 4-10 1904 5-10 1904 6-10 1904 7-10 1904 8-10 1904 9-10 1904 10-10 1904 11-10 1904 12-10 1905 1-10 1905 2-10 1905 3-10 1905 4-10 1905 5-10 1905 6-10 1905 7-10 1905 8-10 1905 9-10 1905 10-10 1905 11-10 1905 12-10 1906 1-10 1906 2-10 1906 3-10 1906 4-10 1906 5-10 1906 6-10 1906 7-10 1906 8-10 1906 9-10 1906 10-10 1906 11-10 1906 12-10 1907 1-10 1907 2-10 1907

By the Court, John A. Schuchman

1877-2554 *Quercus* 1051

1985-1-28-54 James G. Brock 6030

ср-а. Восток

10/17/1914. Sunday. 20th

2-15-1954

Handwritten: Harry R. Gaden (1897)

2.150 Cash on H/G 53

[illegible]

1000-1500 (1000-1500) 11/30

2-1-30 " (H) " 4200

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

18. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b** were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).

100, 200, 300, 400, 500	100, 200, 300, 400, 500
100, 200, 300, 400, 500	100, 200, 300, 400, 500

78.1 10.9 78.6
78.1 10.9 78.6

[Handwritten signature]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 760 million to 600 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

III

1882 - 128.54	Jan. Frantjes	35 ⁰⁰
14.5	Photograph 100 Dec.	128.25
	unreliable ship	

II

Chas. J. ...

11-59 3/11/54

Portland Council JRC -

Jan	1-24-54	1530.52
Feb	2-15-54	1662.37
Mar	2-26-54	2,182.28

Checks Paid out Cash # 1925 -2-4-54 -26th

Petty Cash JRC 9

Chas. J. ...

Cash # 1925 -2-14-54 80

Expenses - Cash ...

1911 - 2-16-54

Donny A. ... 7.46

1925 2-23-54 Cash 3.00

...

1925 -2-23-54 ...

...

...

1925 2-24-54 Cash 75.00

...

1918 2-24-54 Cash 271.60

Balance 116.60 ...

...

21722 100 ft 4752 ft. ...
K ... 152° - 2-23-54
(... of ...)

Check No	Amount	To Order of	For
1941	\$ 25.00	A.H. Typewriter Co.	machines
1951	6.36	Rosenberg Committee	Scale repair and carfare
1954	5.00	Cash	O.M. Exp.
1952	54.30	Cash	Salary HARRIET GORDON
1936	46.35	Charles Weinstein	
1953	165.00	Cash	Exp. & Gift check END. E. SCHWAB
1949	15.00	Cash	Emily - fares
0	55.00	Helen Sobell	gift to children
1962	10.00	Cash	Petty Cash
1960	62.30	Cash	Norma Aronson Salary
1961	50.00	Cash	Postage
1959	15.00	Helen Sobell	Telephone Charge
1958	35.00	Jean Frantjes	Org. Exp.
1956	100.00	Harvard Yovers	fee
1955	100.00	HOVARD	
1955		Sudene Realty Corp.	rent
1965	100.00	Advance Printing Co.	a/c
1968	174.30	Cash	
1957	43.80	Empire Record Corp.	146 records
1964	3.35	Gensup Stationery Co.	2 stamps Invoice #B5362
1966	50.00	C. A. Casting	Bal \$100.00 50.00 50.00 Rubbish removal
1939	35.00	Associated Recording	recording
1963	10.25	Independent Productions Corp.	deposit on tickets
1948	39.45	Pitney Bowes, Inc.	meter rental
1977	87.00	Rosenberg Committee	ocean travel Rd. ticket W.A. Chv.
1979	130.00	Cash	Pub. 45.00 Helen Ln. 10.00 Gift ck 75.00 \$130.00
1978	1.50	Rosenberg Committee	W. A. fares
1976	62.30	Rosenberg Committee	Norma Aronson Salary

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Adopted at National Conference of Rosenberg-Sobell Committee in Chicago, October 10-11, 1953.

Justice has not been done in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

Countless Americans doubted the evidence against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Countless more were appalled at the hysteria that dominated their trial, the inhuman sentences pronounced upon them, and the brutal haste in which the Rosenbergs were put to death.

Millions now understand that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were more than defendants -- they were Americans swept up in the tide of hysteria. They know that such a tide inevitably destroys all guarantees of fairness and impartiality in the dispensation of justice.

Freedom from fear cannot exist side by side with such merciless and unwarranted deprivation of life and liberty. Patriotism and conscience requires that the truth in this case become known to all, that the surviving defendant in the case, Morton Sobell, be accorded his in court under conditions of traditional respect for fairness and objectivity.

The guarantee of his day in court is not a matter only of simple and justifiable humanitarianism in behalf of a single citizen; that he will never be confronted with the loss of his liberty or life because the instruments of justice have been touched by the hysteria of the times.

We, of the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee number among us those who believe that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell are innocent; those who question the fairness of the trial to which they were subjected; those who, accepting the verdict, could not accept the death sentence against the Rosenbergs, and do not accept the 30-year sentence against Sobell, viewing these sentences as contrary to American concepts of equality and justice.

The National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee will make public the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case; it will insure that appeals will be made to the courts to review the case and to order a new trial for Morton Sobell; it will press vigorously for a transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz, so that his appeals to the court are not injured by absence of consultation with his counsel which Alcatraz imposes upon him.

We will stand together with any and all who are persuaded, in whole or in part, by these objectives.

We ask all who wish to make the phrase "with liberty and justice for all" a living reality to undertake this work of justice for Morton Sobell.

11/11/11

ADDRESS

by

Mrs. Helen Sobell

given at

San Francisco
July 18, 1953

Mrs. Sobell is the wife of
Morton Sobell, co-defendant
of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

For myself, I have the tremendous possibility of knowing, not thinking, not feeling or believing, but knowing that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and my husband were innocent, and because I know this, I have been able to see from the beginning the threat that was in this case - and not only for us - for each and every one of you.

Right now, there is a very important question which I think each one of you knows the answer to. The question is - if Morton Sobell, today, were to say that he was guilty, if he were to say that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty, what would his position be? How long, if he said that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty, how long would he remain in Alcatraz? Think for a moment of the fact that David Greenglass, who said that he was guilty of having stolen the atom bomb, that David Greenglass is in the best Federal prison and that he can walk free two years from now. That Ruth Greenglass, who said that she too was guilty, had never been arrested and never been tried. And is it not even more important today for those people who murdered the Rosenbergs to have some kind of statement from Morton Sobell, and will it not become increasingly more important for them to have this kind of statement from Morton Sobell?

Supreme Court Justice Vinson's statement yesterday was a washing of the Supreme Court's hands, and at the same time it was again a justification of the execution of the Rosenbergs. I think this question is an important question. When you appreciate that fact, you know part of the reason - the most important part of the reason - why Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were killed and why Morton Sobell is sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz.

If you look into the trial record, you will see that Judge Kaufman at the time of sentencing said, "It is so difficult to make people realize that we are engaged in a life and death struggle with an entirely different system." In this case, unlike others, you have had people made victims and in addition to being made victims they have been put in a position of having to make food, to apologize, to clean up that situation of which they themselves were the victims. This whole cry in the last months of "confess and you will be saved," this whole thing is a new low in degeneracy, a new low in immorality.

Morton Sobell was arrested in August 1950. We were on vacation in Mexico. We were prevented from returning to this country by being kidnapped, all of us. My husband was beaten. Two days later he was brought to the United States border, never having been

given the opportunity of speaking to the Embassy; and that of course was the reason why he was kidnapped and we were subjected to the same horrible experience.

He was arrested on the basis of having five conversations. The complaint read like this: "In June of 1949, in the Southern District of New York, Morton Sobell had a conversation with Julius Rosenberg. The second item was the same, except the date was some six months later. The third was the same, and the fourth and the fifth. This was the basis of the arrest, and Morton was asked at that time to cooperate.

And at that time an FBI agent came to me immediately following this horrible experience. This FBI agent said to me, "You will be surprised how much you can remember when you have worked with us." He said to me, "Your baby needs its father." And then they sent me to visit my husband. Those of us who followed the Rosenberg case know now it was that David Greenglass, "remembered." You know how this thing developed.

Morton Sobell, after his arrest, was held 53 days in prison, then finally there was an indictment against him. They indicted him by adding his name to the indictment against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. There is no other word in the indictment which speaks of Morton Sobell - only

his name. Here were 11 overt acts listed, but no mention of Morton Sobell.

We didn't know anything of this thing that I'm going to tell you now until the actual time of the trial. Then it came out that four months after the arrest and the kidnapping, more than four months later, the only government witness who spoke of espionage finally mentioned Morton Sobell's name. Do you believe this? Is this a credible thing to you - that a man could have been in prison more than four months, and in that time could have lost his name, all of his possessions, could have been subjected to a grueling experience of having been kept in prison for over four months, not being permitted even to go out to air during this period except two or three times when he went to court, of having been asked repeatedly to cooperate, that all of this could have been done before there was a single word from the mouth of anyone which would connect Morton Sobell in any way with conspiring to commit espionage?

Did you know that they could do things this way? I didn't know they could. And what was it finally after we had waited for seven long months, not knowing who the accuser was or what the accusation would be? We received a Bill of Particulars, the only thing that was listed was the date that this

supposed conspiracy was begun and the fact that these five conversations that Morton Sobell was charged with would be part of the case against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They were never presented during the trial.

Judge Kaufman, when he summed up the Rosenberg case, said, "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher, the defendant Morton Sobell must be acquitted." This one witness, what kind of a man is he? Surely, when you sentence a person you must do it on the basis of integrity, responsibility, insofar as the accuser is concerned. When there is not one scrap of documented evidence, no fingerprints, no signs of documents, when you have only words that come out of the mouths of persons, you must examine closely what kind of a person that person is.

Max Elitcher said on the witness stand that he had perjured himself when he signed the non-communist oath. A perjury act carries five years in prison, but Max Elitcher has never been arrested, he has never been tried. Max Elitcher said on the witness stand that he had lied to the FBI in the course of this case. And Max Elitcher, during the period before the trial had been causing people in Washington, D.C. to lose their jobs because he was pointing out the various people and naming them to the FBI. But even

Max Elitcher (this is testimony) never said that he had given Morton Sobell any secret material or that Morton Sobell ever had given him any kind of secret material.

What is the evidence on which Morton Sobell is now in Alcatraz? Max Elitcher said that he had had conversations with Morton Sobell "about this espionage business" -- the kind of conversations where he had said, (and this from the lips of Max Elitcher to Morton Sobell), "Julius says that you are in on this too," and Morton Sobell to Max Elitcher, (this from the lips of Elitcher), "Julius should not have said such a thing."

This kind of conversation, and finally one more detail -- that at one point in 1949 he, Max Elitcher, had come to our home and had told us that he was being followed by the FBI, and that Morton Sobell had become very angry with him for coming there. However, Morton Sobell said to him, "I have some material which is too valuable to destroy but too dangerous to keep, and I must take this material to Julius Rosenberg. You come along with me." You, Max Elitcher, you who was just being followed by the FBI -- come along with me while I take this material. And so, Max Elitcher went in the car with Morton Sobell to the vicinity of Knickerbocker Village and Max Elitcher waited in the car and Morton Sobell went

in to see someone, Julius Rosenberg. When Morton came out he said to Max Elitcher, "It is all right, because Julius Rosenberg says it is all right, because he says that Elizabeth Bentley does not know him." This, of course, this is the legal foundation for introducing Elizabeth Bentley in the case. Her testimony was that she did not know either Julius or Ethel Rosenberg, or Morton Sobell, but this introduction from the mouth of Max Elitcher brought Elizabeth Bentley in so that she could tell her whole story.

When Dr. Urey says in a letter which we received recently in the office, "Certainly I do not feel that the sentence of thirty years in Alcatraz for Morton Sobell is just for any crime that he is charged with," and then he adds, "I do not know what it is that Sobell did do," you begin to see what kind of a case this is. You have a case here where you don't know what it is by reading the trial transcript. You don't know what it is that Morton Sobell did do. You have a case here where Max Elitcher, who is the only witness who speaks of conspiracy to commit espionage, is also the man who, at the time it was selling my home and my furniture, helped me out by buying my furniture at a bargain.

This is the Max Elitcher who bought for his child the piano that my child used to play. He

has in his living room our former possessions, and while our children are a little older, he may now be using the baby gate which he bought from me, that kept my baby from falling down the stairs - these are the things that he bought from me. On the basis of this kind of testimony from this kind of a man you have my husband in Alcatraz.

And that kind of pressure is what makes a Max Elitcher, as well as a David and Ruth Greenglass. What kind of pressures are they subjected to so that they do the kind of thing that they do? I know now it was with Morton. When after the trial they said to him, "You got a tough deal," you could do better for yourself. Why don't you cooperate?"

Morton is not the kind of person that can tell lies as he was asked to do by one of the people around the prison, who has this particular function of pointing out to people how they can cooperate. He can make up a story - it doesn't have to be about anyone who is alive. It doesn't have to be about anyone in this country, but of course, it would be better that way. And then he wouldn't do this kind of thing, they took the work that he was doing away from him. My husband is a creative person. He is the kind of person who can take an automobile apart and put it to-

gether again. He is the kind of person who can take a book and build a house. Even in prison he worked and the captain at the prison in West Street in New York said to me at one time, "I would like to pay your husband for the work that he is doing here."

And Norton is the kind, who when he found some classical recordings, arranged a series of concerts for the prisoners. He told me proudly that as many as 30 persons attended these concerts. But they quickly put a stop to that. They took all the work that he was doing away from him. He was doing photography, fingerprinting, and electrical work, and the things that you try to do, the little reading and things that you try to do when you are torn away from the place that is rightfully yours.

Then they said to him, "You are living in a world of illusion, you will have to do differently." And when he did not do differently, they tried different tactics. They began to show him anonymous letters. His mail, like that of other prisoners, was restricted to a letter from his family, but they accorded him the privilege of anonymous letters. What kind of anonymous letters do you show a man when you don't like the fact that his wife says, "We are innocent! We will not stand for this kind of thing." When she speaks at street corners, when

she goes and does and is not quiet. Yes, those kinds of anonymous letters that would say that she is doing those things that would most hurt her husband.

Later Norton explained to me, "I just won't look at them any more. I know perhaps I should look to see what they are saying because that way we could better cope with this thing, but I cannot look any more." Then they went about it a little differently; they said, "Is it true your wife is going to leave you?" Again later there was the rumor-- you are going to be sent to Alcatraz. You are going to be sent to Alcatraz, where, when you see your wife when she comes 3000 miles to see you, you will see her through a steel wall and through a small glass pane. You will speak to each other by telephone and never touch each other's hands. You will never hear each other's voices, only through the telephone. In Alcatraz you will not see your little Mark and you will not see your Sidney. Children are not permitted until they are more than 16 years old.

What kind of people do they send to Alcatraz? Warden James A. Johnston, in a book, in which he wrote about Alcatraz, says that there are three categories of prisoners who are sent to Alcatraz. The first basis is concerned with the number and violence of crimes committed. The second

basis for sending people to Alcatraz as the number of steps or attempts at escapes from prison, and the third basis makes it a security prison if he is a trouble maker. Those things are not true for Mort.

In the beginning we thought that that thing would end any minute, any day. When someone said before, "The doors will not spring open," Morton Sobell did not wait free out of a cell. I remembered and realized now for every minute, for every day, for months and months, for years, we had felt that they would open. I had waited and listened each time the phone rang and each time the door would bang to see my husband come walking in once more. And now it has been three years. For Tom Mooney it is 20 years and

if you remember, for Leslie Mitchell it was five years, and then finally they brought home her brother, a broken dead body. But those things are not for us. I cannot, will not wait for thirty years, and we will be strong enough so that when we are together again we will be together whole.

Yet I know it is not an easy thing. If you will stand and fight by my side, it may take a while, but we will win this thing, and when we do, it will not be my husband returned to me. It will be something much bigger. It will mean something that is most important to each of you. We fought alone in the beginning, but we are not alone any longer. We can fight now and win. We have felt

Fall out and return to

Bay Area Rosenberg Committee
226 McAllister Street
San Francisco

Please send me _____ copies of this speech by Mrs. Sobell.

Enclose \$_____ to help publicize facts on the Rosenberg case.

Name _____

Address _____

NOTE: A 15 minute tape recording by Mrs. Sobell is available for house gatherings. Call MA 6-1-9611.

HOPE DONALD

Dec. 21, 1953

Dear Friend:-

The enclosed press release is a digest of the brief presented to Senator Langer calling for an investigation of the Attorney-General's Office in the conduct of the Rosenberg-Soloff case.

Senator Langer stated he intends to present the matter to the full Senate Judiciary Committee and that he will not permit it to "gather dust."

We urge you to correspond with Senator Langer telling him you support such an investigation.

Huge numbers of letters from every corner of the nation backing up Senator Langer may very well determine the success of this move.

Write today, Senator William Langer, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Ask your friends to write.

ROSENBERG-SOLLOFF COMMITTEE OF S.J.

Labor donated

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

U.S. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ASKED TO INVESTIGATE
CONDUCT OF U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE IN CASE OF
ROSENBERGS AND MORTON SOBELL

San Francisco, Dec. 4 - The Bay Area Rosenberg-Sobell Committee has requested the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of the Attorney General's office in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The committee sent a wire to the Senate Body today in support of a brief filed in Washington today with Senator William Langer of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The brief, documented by new evidence, was submitted by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case. It was presented by Joseph Brainin, co-chairman of the National Committee, together with a letter which said: "Our action is impelled by our staunch faith in the tradition of American justice, and should in no way whatsoever be misinterpreted as a charge against the judiciary system of our country. It is because we firmly believe that the Attorney General's office violated and abused the high standards of our judiciary system that we must submit this request."

"We charge the Attorney General's office with obstructing justice in the courts by resorting to the un-American procedure of substituting accusation for evidence and by resorting to falsifications in order to influence public opinion."

The letter warned that if such practices were allowed to continue, "they would destroy the integrity of our judiciary system" and would make it impossible for Morton Sobell, who swears he is innocent and is now appealing his case, to receive the due process of justice guaranteed by the Constitution.

"It is because we refuse to let the prevailing hysteria undermine our faith in our democratic institutions that we respectfully petition your Committee to examine our grievances and to order an investigation of the matters we have cited. We are fully aware

Dec. 4, 1953

of the gravity of these charges and believe that a full airing would redound to the honor and prestige of our country," the latter concluded.

Seven charges were listed in the bill of particulars included in the brief. They were:

1. The Attorney General's Office knowingly used and encouraged perjured testimony against the Rosenbergs and against Sobell.
2. The Attorney General's Office promised rewards and in fact did give such rewards to several chief witnesses in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.
3. The attorney General's office deliberately engaged in an unlawful campaign of misrepresentation of facts through press releases prior to the trial and thus falsified essential aspects of the case, influencing public opinion to prejudge the defendants.
4. The Attorney General's office engaged in the use of mental torture against the Rosenbergs and mental torture, as well as physical violence, against Morton Sobell.
5. The Attorney General's office, by deception and misrepresentation interfered with the courts' handling of the case.
6. The Attorney General's office, by withholding information, by deception and outright falsehoods, misled two Presidents of the United States, who had before them appeals for clemency.

The Bay Area Rosenberg-Sobell Committee mailed upon people throughout the state of California to send letters to Senator William Langer, U.S. Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. expressing support of the investigation.

end.

ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND OF THE BAY AREA
228 McAllister Street
San Francisco

Death House Letters

Of Ethel And Julius
ROSENBERG

Dear Friend,

Like most people who were appalled with a feeling of shock and guilt at the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, I hesitated to pick up and read DEATH HOUSE LETTERS. Yet a sense of obligation and intense interest in this couple about whom millions of words had been written, compelled me to turn to their own personal story.

Having read it, I believe I have read one of the great books of our times, a book of beauty, alive with confidence and hope.

These letters were not intended by their writers as a book at all. Rather they were written as personal, intensely intimate notes to each other. And yet, perhaps, for this reason they express as no other document could possibly express, the hope, the conviction, the love of life that sustained the Rosenbergs to the last step.

What happened to us might happen to anyone, the Rosenbergs said during their trial, and because the Rosenbergs knew and understood they were able to reach out to one another, to their children and their friends, to create a monumental message to the living. They speak of joy, of human worth, of hope for tomorrow, of their children whom their father described as our "most precious fortune."

For these reasons I urgently request that you read this book, and take it to your friends to read, a personal story that will give breadth and courage to all of us disturbed by the stress in our country today.

It is appropriate that all the proceeds of this book will go to the Children's Trust Fund for the rearing of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg.

Sincerely,

Gertrude Saxton, Acting Secretary

ORDER YOUR COPY OF DEATH HOUSE LETTERS TODAY

ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND OF THE BAY AREA
228 McAllister Street, San Francisco

Enclosed is \$_____ for _____ copies of DEATH HOUSE LETTERS. (No other copy.)
(Include 10% mailing charge.)

Name _____

Address _____

100-10000

You are invited to a

Party With Music

Folk Singing
Piano Selections

Saturday evening, May 6
593 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5D
(near 137 St.)



Refreshments Free
No Admission Charge

Auspices:

Washington Heights Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

To this very moment Morton Sobell is being kept in Alcatraz by Attorney General Brownell because he refuses to give false testimony.

Holding Morton Sobell in Alcatraz sets a dangerous precedent. In these days of irresponsible accusations, it tells every citizen who denies committing a crime: "Confess--or else"!

WRITE TO:

James V. Bennett
Director of Prisons
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Justice Dep't., Wash. D. C.

Urge that Morton Sobell be transferred from Alcatraz.

Issued as a public service by:
The National Committee To Secure
Justice For Morton Sobell In The
Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. 18
LO 4-9585

WHO

GETS SENT TO

ALCATRAZ?

ALCATRAZ was established by our government in 1933 for hardened criminals too dangerous to keep in a regular prison.

Some call it "The Rock". Others call it "America's Devil's Island". It is an iron-clad fortress with one guard for every ten prisoners. Discipline is so rigid that prisoners are not even allowed visits from their children.

In Alcatraz are the outcasts of society--murderers, kidnapers, rapists, men with long records of violence, men who have tried to break out of prison.

These are the crimes for which men are sent to Alcatraz.

But Why Was MORTON SOBELL
Sent There?

MORTON SOBELL, a young scientist, with a wife and two children, was sent to Alcatraz--but not because he is a dangerous criminal.

He was sent there Thanksgiving Day, 1952, because he refused to help execute Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Morton Sobell is fighting to prove his innocence. But from the moment of his arrest, he has been pressured to "confess" that he and the Rosenbergs were guilty.

Those who admitted their guilt were set free or let off with light terms. But because Sobell maintained his innocence, he was given the unprecedented sentence of thirty years.



April 24, 1954

Dear Friend:

On May 2nd you will be privileged to share in a rare and unforgettable experience. Mrs. Helen Sobell will have just returned from a six thousand mile journey to Alcatraz, and she wants to speak to you of her courageous husband's thoughts -- and plans for the future!

Yes -- her husband does have plans for the future!

They depend on you.

Mrs. Sobell will be at the Queens Mothers Day Luncheon on Sunday afternoon, May 2, 1 p.m. at Riccardo's, 24th Avenue and 21st Street, Long Island City.

With us too, will be Morton Sobell's mother and others as well.

We have an obligation to the scientist in Alcatraz, to his wife, mother and children, to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and her grandchildren, to the memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

That obligation does not consist of mourning -- but of doing.

Please be with them on May 2nd, and bring your friends, too.

For reservations call Bayside 9-8849 or LO 4-9585.

Sincerely yours,

Norma Aronson

Norma Aronson, for the
National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee

Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.



b7D

67D



Federal Bureau of Investigation

290 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Att: Mr. D. W. Pitzer

NEWSLETTER

Issued As A Public Service By

New York Committees To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell In The Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. - LO 4-9585

CAMPAIGN TO TRANSFER MORTON SOBELLFROM ALCATRAZ TO GAIN MOMENTUM IN APRIL

The month of April opens a nation-wide drive to transfer Morton Sobell from Alcatraz. Sobell, whose 37th birthday is April 11, is fighting for a new trial.

The fact that Morton Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz violates all precedent is revealed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons itself. A booklet published by the Bureau has the following to say about the type of prisoners who are supposed to be sent to Alcatraz:

"Under the leadership of the then Attorney General, Homer Cummings, there was a vigorous drive to apprehend and severely punish the gangsters, racketeers, and desperadoes who were escaping state prosecution. It was decided that a component part of the campaign should be the establishment of a special institution of maximum security and minimum privileges for the confinement of such ruthless individuals".

There has been nothing in Morton Sobell's conduct, in or out of prison, that justifies placing him in this category. The Attorney General's office used the electric chair as pressure against the Rosenbergs; Alcatraz is being used as a pressure against Morton Sobell.

Alcatraz regulations permit transfer even for prisoners who do fit into the Alcatraz classification. The Prison Bureau's pamphlet describes the prison's Classification Committee, which consists of the Warden and his associates, the Chief Medical Officer and the Chaplains. "The committee", the booklet says, recommends retransfer when, in the over-all analysis, it is believed the prisoner will be able to conform to the regimen at other penitentiaries". (This booklet on Alcatraz may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Federal Bureau of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D.C.)

Thousands of people must be called upon to insist that rights recognized for regular Alcatraz inmates must not be denied Morton Sobell.

A national delegation to Washington will take place around the middle of May.

Thousands of signatures must be gathered from coast to coast on petitions urging the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the circumstances of Morton Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz by the Attorney General's office. These petitions (available from the National Committee office) must be completed by May 15 and returned to the National Office. Thousands must have spoken out by the time the delegation goes to Washington.

Throughout the country ministers, labor leaders, social workers, professionals, and various community leaders should be visited and asked to write letters urging Morton Sobell's transfer. They should be addressed to Director James V. Bennett, Bureau of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D. C.

-over-

Plans Under Way For Rosenberg Memorial

It will soon be a year since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed despite world-wide protests. Plans are being made for memorial meetings and observances in the month of June. In accordance with Jewish tradition, a stone will be erected over the graves by June 19. The stone will be paid for by contributions to the National Committee.

Committees throughout the country will be arranging meetings to pay tribute to the Rosenbergs and to pledge justice for Morton Sobell. The date June 19, which will be remembered as one of the most shameful days in our history, must also mark a strengthening of the campaign to see that the truth is known and that Morton Sobell gets a new trial.

Funds to cover the cost of the memorial events should be sent to 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

TRUTH BREAKING OUT IN ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

Hardly a week goes by without a new burst of truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. One of the recent developments was a legal study published by the Columbia Law Review. The Review, one of the most distinguished in the country, concluded that there is strong merit in argument for a new Sobell trial. It also concluded that the Rosenbergs did not get full consideration in the final stage of the case.

At a meeting in New York, a leading atomic energy official denied that espionage gave Russia the atomic bomb. Reported the New York Times on March 21: "It is supposed that the Russians achieved the atomic bomb sooner than we thought they would because Dr. Klaus Fuchs told them all that he learned when he was at Los Alamos. At last week's meeting of industrialists in New York arranged by the Atomic Indus-

trial Forum, Dr. James Beckerley, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Classification Office, said that neither the A-bomb nor the H-bomb was stolen from us by spies and that espionage played a minor role in the success of Soviet scientists in developing atomic energy for war".

Beckerley's statement is indirect contradiction to the statements of Judge Kaufman and President Eisenhower in blaming the Rosenbergs for Soviet possession of the bomb.

Throughout the world, Rosenberg-Sobell committees are launching drives to free Morton Sobell and to make the truth known. Leading persons have written to Mrs. Morton Sobell pledging their help in the case.

In the United States, more meetings on Sobell are being organized. Washington is planning one such meeting early in April.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR LATEST ROSENBERG-SOBELL MATERIAL

"THE ROCK", an exciting radio dramatization of the true story of Morton Sobell has been recorded by leading artists of stage, radio, and television. The half-hour recording, (33 & 1/3 r.p.m.) is available at \$3 from the National Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave, New York. Ideal as a fund-raiser at parties.

Copies of the important COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW analysis of the Rosenberg-Sobell case may be ordered from the Committee at 30¢ each.

COMING: A new pamphlet by D.N. PRITT, world-famous British lawyer, giving his powerful analysis of the Sobell case. His previous analysis of the case as it concerned Ethel and Julius Rosenberg helped people throughout the world organize for clemency.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SOBELL
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N.Y.
LO 4-9585

TWO GUARDIANS NAMED
FOR ROSENBERG CHILDREN

Dear Friends:

We want to report to you on the current situation with respect to Michael and Robbie Rosenberg, as we know you are deeply concerned.

On Monday, April 5, Surrogate William T. Collins named as "general guardians" Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, the paternal-grandmother of the boys, and Kenneth Dewey Johnson, Dean of the New York School of Social Work, children's court judge in Massachusetts, and a (an Eisenhower appointment) special assistant to the Secretary of War in 1946 and 1947. The children are continuing to live with Mrs. Rosenberg. The court made no ruling on custody of the Trust Fund, but said it would do so later.

Dean Johnson was proposed to the court on the recommendation of the Jewish Board of Guardians. This recommendation was approved by JBG's legal advisor, Frank Karolson, who is a member of the executive committee of the New York Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

Attorneys for the Rosenberg family objected strenuously to the appointment of Dean Johnson on the basis that an outsider should not be named as a co-guardian.

Thousands of letters of protest thwarted the cruel attempt to tear Michael and Robbie from their grandmother. Surrogate Collins rejected the claim that the children were being "exploited" and said that the primary concern was the welfare of the children, not a question of ideologies. Judge Collins asserted that the children would not be institutionalized.

This, then, is the present status of Michael and Robbie Rosenberg. We, of course, are happy that the Welfare Department was not able to take the children from their grandmother. However, the case is not yet concluded because guardianship of the Trust Fund is still to be decided, and because of the questions raised by the unusual co-guardianship. These matters are being studied by the attorneys for Mrs. Rosenberg, and by the trustees of the children's fund.

We will keep you informed on all developments.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$1,121.70	
U. S. Postal Money Order #12, 64,598,107 Louis Henkin	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
First Unitarian Church	3.00	Bank of America, 8th and Vermont Br., Los Angeles, Calif.
F. Malch	5.00	Bank of America, Vermont-Melburne Br., Hollywood, Calif.
Maizie R. Goodman	5.00	The Farmers and Merchants Nat'l Bk., Los Angeles, Calif.
Melen L. Sobell	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattanville Branch, NYC
Milton D. Tenenbaum	100.00	The Capital Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.

NAME

AMOUNT

BY

Nat'l Comm. to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case

\$75.00

Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

DEPOSIT OF 5/4/54 (Rosenberg Committee)

Cash 1.00

DEPOSIT OF 5/3/54

Sarah Lichtenberg 5.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St.,
Branch, N. Y. C.

William Wolf 5.00

Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

Cash 265.30

Helen L. Sobell 26.00

Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Manhattan
Branch, N. Y. C.

Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case

135.81

Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

DEPOSIT OF 5/4/54

Cash 32.00

B. F. Ellisberg 1.00

Bank of America, Ninth & Market Branch,
San Francisco, Calif.

Jane Freeman 1.00

Security-First National Bank of Los
Angeles, 4701 South Broadway, Los Angeles
Calif.

United States Postal Money

Order #6-8,451,397

Mrs. N. L. Washburn 4.00

Federal Reserve Bank

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$1.00	
S. F. Rosenberg-Sebell Committee	57.59	The Anglo California National Bank, Market-Jones Office, San Francisco

NAME

AMOUNT

Cash

\$13.25

Frankie G. Merson

4.00

The Citizens Bank of Penn Yan, N. Y.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$103.05	
Doris V. Gilbert	2.00	Bank of America, Brooklyn-Soto Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Harry Bendey	2.00	Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, 3400 West Washington, Los Angeles,
Elise Danielson	3.00	California Bank, First & Vermont Office, 101 South Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen L. Sobell	150.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Manhattanville Branch, N.Y.C.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$4.00	
Norma Aronson	50.00	National City Bank of New York, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
DEPOSIT OF 5/12/54		
Cash	130.00	
Cash	125.00	
Clara Mae Perkins	7.25	Manchester Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
DEPOSIT OF 5/11/54		
Cash	27.00	

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

680.56

Norma Aronson

21.75 ✓

National City Bank of New York,
Stuyvesant Branch, N.Y.C.

DEPOSIT OF 5/13/54

Cash

30.00

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
THE ROSENBERG CASE
AS OF MAY 18, 1954

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
Cash	\$22.25	
William Price	10.00	First National Bank of Montclair, Montclair, New Jersey
Cash	41.30	
Cash	80.00	

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE
AS OF MAY 18, 1954

Cash \$5.00

Deposits received May 21, 1954
Ticket dated 5/18; 9 20

Cash	\$88.00	
Norma Aronson	5.30	✓ National City Bank of N.Y. Stuyvesant Branch
Mrs. Robert Colodny	6.20	✓ Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust, San Fran. Calif Union Trust Office
Lillian Laji	25.00	✓ Marine Midland Trust Co., 500 Seventh Ave. N.Y.C.

Ticket dated 5/20 & 21

Cash	34.00	
Norman Grabois	1.00	✓ Upper Darby National Bank, Upper Darby, Pa.
Isaac H. Bay	5.00	✓ Commonwealth Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. H. B. Sauberman Co.	5.00	✓ Long Island Trust Co. Great Neck, N.Y.

Rosenberg Book Committee
Ticket dated 5/19

Cash	1.00
------	------

ATED MAY 24, 1954

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$66.00	---
Ethel Cohen	1.00 ✓	Oakland Bank of Commerce Oakland, California
Morton Borrow	2.00 ✓	The Pennsylvania Company Philadelphia, Pa.
Alice Herz	3.00 ✓	Bank of the Commonwealth Detroit, Michigan
Samuel Freeman	5.00 ✓	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California <i>6777 Hollywood Blvd</i>
John R. Williams	5.00 ✓	Walnutport State Bank, Walnutport, Pa.
Rose Browne	5.00 ✓	Bank of America, Grand Lake Branch, Oakland, California
Glos Ludowy Association	5.00 ✓	Bank of the Commonwealth Detroit, Michigan
Jasper A. Brodsky	5.00 ✓	Bank of New Hyde Park New Hyde Park, N.Y.
I. A. Techner	5.00 ✓	Frankford Trust Company Philadelphia, Pa.
Ruth Gladstone	5.00 ✓	Manufacturers Trust Company New York, N.Y. <i>71 Main St. Newburgh</i>
Antee Hall	10.00 ✓	Westport Bank & Trust Co. Westport, Conn
John M. Goe	10.00 ✓	The Citizens & Peoples Nat'l Bank, Pensacola, Florida
Benjamin Ratner	200.00 ✓	Manufacturers Trust Company New York, N.Y. <i>179 East Street New York</i>
U.S. Postal Money Order 65,048,374 Lillian Lillian Kay 2248 So. Canfield Los Angeles, California Postal Station	15.00 ✓	---
American Express Company NY-25-125-684 Joseph Graff 6020 Westport Road Maspeth, N.Y.	5.00 ✓	---
Cash	18.00	---

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE

AS OF MAY 25, 1954

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
Cash	\$75.02	
Irene Steiner	2.00	Bank of the Manhattan Co. Little Neck, New York
Jacob A. Salzman	10.00	The Merchants Bank of New York 434 Broadway, New York
Manny Gold	25.00	Bank of the Manhattan Company Brooklyn, New York.
Israel Meller	5.00	185 Montague St The Manufacturers Nat'l Bank Chicago, Illinois.
Cash	47.00	
H. David Hammond	1.50	The First National Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE

AS OF MAY 26, 1954

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BANK</u>
Cash	\$153.50	--
Sylvia Gordon	1.00 ✓	Bank of America, Tarzana, Branch, Tarzana, Calif.
Cash	28.00	-----
Robert Bryce	2.00 ✓	The Detroit Bank, Detroit, Mich.
Jacob J. Sternbach	5.00 ✓	<i>Harper-Chalmers</i> Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York
Letty Freeman	15.00 ✓	The First National Bank & Trust Co of Ossining, Ossining, New York
Eino Uskali	5.00 ✓	Westchester County National Bank Peekskill, New York

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

DATED June 1, 1954

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$273.20	
Zimby's Gift & Card Shop Larry Brudner	1.00	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif
Natellio Maizel	1.00	The New York Trust Co. Madison Ave & 52nd Street, N.Y.
Anne Van Ausdal	1.00	Bank of America, West-Adams Orange, Branch, Los Angeles, Calif
Joyce A. Solomon	2.00	University National Bank Chicago, Illinois
Rachel Loewenstein	2.00	Lake View Trust & Savings Bank Chicago, Illinois.
Michael Pargment	3.00	Ann Arbor Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Benjamin Zernach	4.00	Bank of America, Beverly-Vermont Branch, Los Angeles, California
Kathryn Peck	5.00	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif
Pauline Brand	5.00	Bank of America, Sunset-Echo Pro Branch, Los Angeles, California
Sylvia Shapiro	5.00	The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Bay Shore, Bay Shore, N.Y.
Benjamin Schneyer	5.00	Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
William B. Thorsen	5.00	Aetna State Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Ester Ashlee Palmeru	5.00	National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan
Eva Franzblau	5.00	Bank of America-Melrose-La Brea Branch, Hollywood, California
S. Ferguson	5.00	The Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Los Angeles, California.
Elice Dale Cohee	5.00	Union Bank & Trust Company, Los Angeles, California
Grace Hutchins	25.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company Sheridan Square Branch, New York
Normi Wolter	19.00	The First National Bank, Ithaca, New York

DATED JUNE 1, 1954

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Colomon Galy	5.00 ✓	La Salle National Bank Chicago, Illinois
A. Sellman, U.S. Postal Money Order No. 58,954,622 Mountain Cen, California	5.00 -	--
Downing Allva U.S. Postal Money Order No. 67,427,182 El Centro, California	3.00 ✓	---
I.W. Weiner	3.00	Union Bank & Trust Company Los Angeles, California
Medics Auxiliary #21 Painters LU 1343	10.00	Bank of America, Wabash- Sentinel Branch, Los Angeles, California
Cash	121.00 ✓	---
David Alma	20.00 ✓	The First National Bank Englishtown, N.J.
Frances Strauss	30.00 ✓	Manufacturers Trust Co. 350 5th Avenue, New York
Cash	141.50	--
Marah Lichtenberg	20.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. East 65th Street Branch, N.Y.

JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
DATED JUNE 2, 1954

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$23.00	
Lawrence Greene	2.00 ✓	The Patchogue Bank Patchogue, N.Y.
Joseph Fishbein	3.00 ✓	Mercantile National Bank Miami Beach, Florida
Sema B. Belgrade	5.00 ✓	The Exchange National Bank Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
ARIAN E. Herrick. L/	5.00	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California
Hilda Thaler	5.00 ✓	Bank of the Manhattan Co. New York, N.Y.
J.S. Barney	5.00 ✓	Irving Trust Company, New York, N.Y.
Sylvia R. Primack	5.00 ✓	Bank of America, Wilshire-Dunsmuir Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Elizabeth Moos	10.00 ✓	The County Trust Co. Croton-on-Hudson, New York
John Zera U.S. Money Order No. 64,727,359 Los Angeles, Calif. Flint Station	5.00 ✓	
William Utricht U.S. Money Order No. 7,740,936 Miami, Florida South Miami, R.R.	1.00 ✓	
J. Podreg U.S. Money Order No. 7,753,583 Miami, Florida Sta. No. 6	1.00 ✓	
Monny Girst L/	3.00 ✓	Bank of America, Whittier- Spence Branch, Los Angeles, California
Cash	24.00	

WAT GAZAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
DATED June 5, 1954

NAME	AMOUNT	B.N.
Cash	\$68.00	---
Cash	27.00	---
May Hartzman	2.00	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
R. N. DiCov	5.00	Bank of Rogers Park, Chicago, Illinois
Cecille Harris	10.00	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Dominic Moscio	5.00	United National Bank, Ozone Park, N.Y.

SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG
CASE, DATED June 4, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	240.50	--
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	38.50	Chase National Bank Times Square Branch
Cash	18.00	---
Lillian Jarcho	25.00 ✓	The New York Trust Co. Madison Ave at 40th St. N.Y.
Anita Whitney	5.00 ✓	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Tru Co. San Francisco, California
Marvin Michaelson	5.00 ✓	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois
Alice Richards	5.00 ✓	American Trust Company, Palo Alto, California

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	\$224.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF		
Cash	295.00	
Effie J. Carroll	2.00 ✓	The Wayne Oakland Bank, Berkley, Mich.
Bena Askenase	2.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 350 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.
U.S. Postal Money Order #2-10,629,347 Max Ellison	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Benjamin Yamin	3.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 322 Eighth Ave., N.Y.C.
Dorothy Brewon ??	4.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. University N.Y.C.
Jack Rosen	5.00 ✓	Wyoming Bank & Trust Co, Wyoming Ave. at Fifth St. In Olney, Phila.
Gertrude Goldstein	5.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 2256 Second Ave., N.Y.C.
Diana Lippman	5.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co., 34-08 Jerome Ave. N.Y.C.
Personal Money Order #16163 Sabina Munter	5.00	The Ohio Citizens Trust Co., W. Toledo Office, Toledo, Ohio.
Nettie Price	10.00 ✓	National City Bank, Flatbush Br., B'klyn
F. B. Jacobson	10.00 ✓	Gimbel Brothers Bank & Tr. Co., Phila.
Edwin Berry Burgum	20.00 ✓	The Amalgamated Bank of N. Y., 11-15 Union Sq, N.Y.C
Norma Aronson	24.00 ✓	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Br., N.Y.
E. Hirschmann	38.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, 36th St. Br N.Y.C.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$21.00	
L. M. Bruce	3.00 ✓	Chicago City Bank and Trust Co, Halsted at Sixty Third, Chicago, ILL.
L. M. Bruce	10.00 ✓	" " "
Joseph Brainin	10.00 ✓	Commercial State Bank, 116 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C
Harriette Gordon	30.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 6/8/54		
Cash	112.00	
Jerome A. Gilpatrick	1.00 ✓	Fatherford National Bank, North Arlington, N.J
Albert Schneider	3.00 ✓	Middlesex County National Bank, Somerville, Ma
Jessie W. Armstrong	5.00 ✓	First National Bank of Erie, Tenth & State Office, Erie, Pa.
Sidney Weiss	10.00 ✓	The Hanover Bank, Avenue of the Americas at 35th St. N. Y. C.
Eva H. Mauber	13.00 ✓	Essex Trust Co., Lynn, Mass.
Workers Educational Alliance	25.00 ✓	The American National Bank of Denver, Colo.
A. A. Heller	25.00 ✓	The Hanover Bank, Seventy Broadway, N. Y. C.
U. S. Postal Money Order #2-15,317,072 Betty Fast	32.00	Federal Reserve Bank

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$82.00	
John C. Hough	1.00 ✓	California Bank, Hollywood Office, 1600 North Vine Street, Hollywood, Calif.
Frances Wheninson	2.00 ✓	Bank of America, Vermont-Melbourne Branch, Hollywood, Calif.
Yetta Wainer	2.00 ✓	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago
Money Order No. 150965 J. M. Humphrey	3.00 ✓	Lincoln National Bank, Lincoln, Irving Park and Damen, Chicago, Ill.
Charles G. Frasma ??	5.00 ✓	Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif.
U.S. Postal Money Order #12-64,705,101 A. Friend	5.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Theodore R. Weeks	5.00 ✓	First National Bank of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg, Florida.
Cecelia G. Lewis	5.00 ✓	Bank of America, Slauson-Avalon Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Pearl H. Bauin	5.00 ✓	Citizens National Bank, Hill Street Office, 736 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Edwin Jobe <i>Ex. Right</i>	5.00 ✓	First National Bank of Vista, Vista, Calif.
Morris Zuckerman	10.00 ✓	First Trust Co. of Albany, Albany, N. Y.
H. W. Brandauer	10.00 ✓	Aetna State Bank, Chicago
Emma F. Baxter	10.00 ✓	The New England Trust Co. Boston, Mass.
Leonor L. Miller	10.00 ✓	Security-First National Bank, 10731 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles,
U.S. Postal Money Order #3-13,128.956 John E. Perry	10.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Sanford S. Baldwin	10.00 ✓	Security First National Bank of Los Angeles 200 South Brand, San Fernando, Calif.
Ada B. O'Hare	10.00 ✓	Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, 111 South Dearborn, Chicago
Joan Moos	25.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company, University Branch, N. Y. C

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$854.55	
DEPOSIT OF 6/10/54		
Cash	216.00	
S. Halperin	5.00	Bank of America, Textile Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Seymour H. Stein, M.D.	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank, 91st St. Br. NYC
Leonard Cohen	5.00	National Bank of San Mateo, Calif.
J. G. Livingston	5.00	Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco,
John K. Manley	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. Audubon Br. N.Y.C.
U.S. Postal Money Order #12-62,788,207 M. Blashe	5.00	Federal Reserve Bank
May Posen	3.00	The Amalgamated Bank of N. Y. 11-15 Union Sq, N.Y.C.
Il Schaff	2.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, 91st St. Br. N.Y.C.
Beebo Mircheff	5.00	Bank of the Commonwealth, Detroit, Mich
Ray Sechaler	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 2760 Broadway, N.Y.C.
D. Pike	5.00	The Loudoun Nat'l Bk. of Leesburg, Leesburg, Va.
Martha Katz	5.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 601 Westchester Ave., NYC
Abraham Colme ?	5.00	State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass.
Shirley F. Rubin	5.00	Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif.
Helen L. Alfred	10.00	The Amalgamated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. NYC
U.S. Postal Money Order-10-55,589,880 A. Midic	10.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Ida Weller	25.00	National City Bank, Fordham Br., Ex. N.Y.
Harriette Gordon	25.00	The Chase Nat'l Bk, Times Sq. Br.

NAME	AMOUNT	Bank
Cash	\$138.47	
Mrs. Gertrude Farash	1.00 ✓	Bank of America, Western-Olympic Br., Los Angeles, Calif.
Money Order No. 246823 M. Katzman	5.00 ✓	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Janet Barnert	15.00 ✓	Nassau County Trust Co., Mineola, N. Y.
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	25.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
" " "	43.83	" " " " " "
DEPOSIT OF 6/11/54		
National Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	200.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 6/11/54		
Cash	113.50	
U.S. Postal Money Order #3-15,937,491 Mollie Fitelson	2.00 ✓	Federal Reserve Bank
H. Applebaum	2.00 ✓	First National Bank, Spring Valley, N. Y.
Clara Radoff	3.00 ✓	National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Texas
Frederick E. Hettling	5.00 ✓	Mfrs. Trust Co. 29-28 Forty First Ave, Long Island City, N. Y.
Lee Janis, M. D.	25.00 ✓	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
Harry Shapiro	25.00 ✓	Kansas City Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Arnold J. Olenick	25.00 ✓	National City Bank, 32nd Street Br., NYC

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$891.00	
Hedwig Price	1.00	Security First National Bank, 4450 West Adams, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sidney M. Harmon	1.25	California Bank, 1401 Third Street, Santa Monica, Calif.
L. O. Garwin	2.00	The Cleveland Trust Co. Terminal-Prospect Office, Cleveland, OHIO
Victor Tierstein, D.V.M. <i>f.a.</i>	2.00	Bank of America, Burbank, Branch, Burbank, Calif.
Arthur Simon	2.00	National State Bank of Newark, Newark, N.J.
U. S. Postal Money Order #7-15,226,757		
Ernest Ballmann	2.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Bernard Sherk	3.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Fulton Street Branch, N.Y.C.
Sara Schieber	5.00	Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co., Union Trust Office, Market St. at Grant Ave., San Francisco.
Jack C. Rich	5.00	Bronx County Trust Co., East Tremont Ave. at Boston Rd., N. Y.
Leroy Waterman	5.00	Ann Arbor Bank, State Street Office, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Sidney Oster	5.00	Bank of America, International Office, Los Angeles, Calif.
Asher T. Gordon, M.D.	5.00	The Anglo California National Bank, Market-Ellis Office, San Francisco.
DEPOSIT OF 6/11/54		
Cash	105.50	
Lawrence Herman	10.00	Bank of Manhattan Co., Park Ave. at 32nd St., N. Y. C.
Marie Russell	10.00	First Bank of St. Maries, St. Maries, Ida
Frances Modell	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Lincoln Sq. Branch, N. Y. C.
Manfred Kirschheimer	20.00	Chemical Bank & Tr. Co. Rockefeller Center
Bertha W. Howe	31.00	The First Nat'l Bk. Orlando, Fla.
Benjamin Ratner	50.00	Mfrs. Trust Co. 749 E. Tremont Ave.
" "	65.00	" " " "

NAME	AMOUNT	
Cash	\$1,681.00	
New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Company	1.14	First National Bank & Trust Co., New Haven, Conn.
Leonard H. Cohnik	2.00	National City Bank, Stayvesant Branch, NYC
Asher Gaisner	5.00	National City Bank, 14th St. Br., NYC
Michael Katz	5.00	West Side Trust Co., Hawthorne Ave. Office, Newark, N. J.
U.S. Postal Money Order #12-72,210,560 A. Seaman	5.00	Federal Reserve Bank
M. Bord	5.00	Guarantee Bank & Trust Co, Atlantic City, N.J.
Peter Gondell	10.00	Bankers Trust Co., 455 Park Ave. NYC
DEPOSIT OF 6/14/54		
Cash	60.00	

NAME	AMOUNT	DATE
Cash	\$18.00	
Savings Bank Money Order #69000 Rebecca Bardeck	1.00 ✓	Savings Banks Trust Co. - Rockaway Savings Bank, 1525 Far Rockaway Blvd.
Money Order #206764 L. Monobon	5.00 ✓	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Irving Workoff	5.00 ✓	The Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, 20 W. 48th St, N. Y. C.
Abraham Rosen Money Order #33569	5.00 ✓	First Nat'l Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass. (Harvard Federal Savings, Dorchester, Mass.)
Albert Kastner	10.00 ✓	North Pacific Bank, Tacoma, Wash.
Jacob Doroshkin	10.00 ✓	The Amalgamated Bank of N. Y. 11-15 Union Square, NYC
Harriette Gordon	25.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 6/15/54		
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	33.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch
DEPOSIT OF 6/15/54		
Cash	6.00	
Jason J. Cohn	2.00 ✓	The Northern Trust Co., Northwest Corner La Salle and Monroe Sts, Chicago.
I. Fishman & Sons	3.00 ✓	Drexel National Bank, Cottage Grove Ave and Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Nat'l Comm. to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	30.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	563.40	
E. L. Davis	1.00 ✓	Ridgefield Park Trust Co, Ridgefield Pk, N
G. E. Boyd	2.00 ✓	Bank of America, Los Angeles Main Office, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sophie Willdorf	5.00 ✓	First National Bank of Malden, Mass.
Michael Gilleran	5.00 5.00	Bank of America, Third and E Branch, San Bernardino, Calif.
Personal Money Order No. 94604 Eva S. Hahn	10.00 ✓	Essex Trust Co., Lynn, Mass.
DEPOSIT OF 6/17/54		
Cash	64.82	
DEPOSIT OF 6/18/54		
Cash	3532.02	
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	260.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
F. Cameuir, DDS	\$1.00	Efr. Trust Co., 748 Allerton Ave. NYC
Pearl Kahn	2.00	Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La.
American Express Co., Money Order No. NY-25-591-370 C. Sants	(3.00)	Federal Reserve Bank
Frances L. Morse	3.00	California Bank, Sunset and Alvarado Office. 2035 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Walter Hagelberg	4.00	Manufacturers Trust Co. 680 Columbus Ave., New York City
Frances Boehm	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., Flushing Br. N.Y.C.
H. B. Steller	5.00	The Broadway National Bank, Chelsea, Mass.
Carol Brown	5.00	The Vermont-Peoples National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt.
Julius Creidenberg	5.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, Hudson River Branch, NYC
Joseph Rosenthal	5.00	Hudson County National Bank, Broadway and 23rd Street, Bayonne, N. J.
Cashiers Check No. 12058 Frank Motinski	5.00	Gary National Bank, Griffith Indiana Br., Griffith, Indiana
A-1 Mailing Lists	5.00	Lake View Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, I
Harry Cohen, M.D.	5.00	The First National Bank of Roselle, Roselle, N. J.
Fred H. Carl	5.00	Citizens Northern Valley National Bank, Tenafly, N. J.
I. Serier	10.00	The Old National Bank of Spokane, Prosser Branch, Prosser, Wash.
Frances Strauss	50.00	Manufacturers Trust Co., 350 Fifth Ave. NY
Bank of America Money Order No. 72290 Mattie P. Rudinow	50.00	Bank of America, Petaluma Branch, Petaluma Calif.
Lilyan Shubow, Spec.	74.48	First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mas
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	360.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$33.00	
Paul Reider	3.00	Bank of America, Lincoln Heights Branch, 2430 North Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
Grace B. Simon	3.00	National City Bank, 96th St. Br. NYC
J. S. Codman	5.00	First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass
Natalie Oser	10.00	Hightstown Trust Co, Hightstown, N. J.
Pesdin's Bakery	10.00	The Merchants National Bank & Trust Co. Syracuse, N. Y.

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE : DEPOSIT OF 6/28/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	37.00	
Hella Berugys	10.00	The Peoples National Bk. & Trust Co., Langhorne, Pa.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT 6/28/54		
Cash	79.00	
Solomon Novogrodsky, DDS	2.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., East Side Br. NYC
Justive Roberts	3.00	The Bank of California, Mission Branch, San Francisco, Calif.
Heywood Shelley	5.00	United States Trust Co. of N. Y.
Sarbara Richdin ??	5.00	Bank of America, Wabash-Sentinel Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Benjamin De Leon	10.00	Franklin Washington Trust Co., Newark, N.
A. J. Elrod	25.00	The Rutherford Bank, Rutherford, Tenn.
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 2-10,765,266 Sarah Lichtenberg	25.00	Federal Reserve Bank
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 2-10,765,268 Sarah Lichtenberg	66.00	Federal Reserve Bank
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 2-10,765,267 Sarah Lichtenberg	100.00	Federal Reserve Bank
S.F. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm. Sylvia Steingart Bertha Fairley	200.00	The Anglo California National Bank, Market-Jones Office, San Francisco, Calif.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE TO SECURE CASH IN THE LOSING CASE - DEFERRED 6/28/54 and 3/27/54.

NAME	AMOUNT	
Cash	\$124.00	
Augusta F. Harrison	3.00 ✓	Franklin Washington Trust Co., Newark, N.
Constance E. Greenberg	5.00 ✓	Newton-Waltham Bank, Newtonville, Mass.
Rachel Productions	6.20 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 55th St. Br NYC
Mrs. E. P. Cox	10.00 ✓	The Bank of Sierra Madre, Sierra Madre, Calif.
Pearl Tress	45.00 ✓	Valley Stream National Bank, Valley Stream N. Y.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$175.85	
Sarah Lichtenberg	9.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th St. Branch, NYC
Claire Goldstein	10.00	Gimbel Brothers Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Philip Raymond	10.00	The Detroit Bank, Linwood-Joy Road Office Detroit, Mich.
Sheila Brush	15.00	Mrs. Trust Co., 257 Utica Ave., B'klyn.
DEPOSIT OF 6/30/54		
Cash	125.30	
Natl Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	18.14	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NAME	AMOUNT	CHK
Cash	\$57.00	
Mary Silver	2.00	Manufacturers Trust Co., 1042 Westchester A NYC
Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc.	16.00	The Amalgamated Bank 11-15 Union Sq., NYC
Personal Money Order No. 41657 Lillian Finn	50.00	The May Company - Payable through Western National Bank, Baltimore 1, Md
Personal Money Order No. 41658 Lillian Finn	55.85	" " " "

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$4.00

Mrs. Esther Hurvitt

2.00

The Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bk.
of Los Angeles, Calif.

Helen L. Sobell

240.00

Comm. Exchange Bank Trust Co.,
Manhattanville Branch, NYC

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$209.84	
Florence Matlow	2.00	Bank of America, North Hollywood Branch, North Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Louise M. Provost	3.00 ✓	Bank of Willits, Willits, Calif.
Herta Kechan	3.00 ✓	Bank of America, Sunset-Echo Park Branch Los Angeles, Calif.
Rebecca L. Soyser	3.00 ✓	The National City Bank, 96th St, Br., NYC
A. Gamen ??	5.00	The Pennsylvania Exchange Bank, 20 West 48th Street, NYC
American Express Co. Money Order No. DU-66-223-673 Dorothy E. Levin	5.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Lillian Fisher	5.00 ✓	Bank of America, Atlantic-Whittier Boulevard Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Clara M. Lutterman	5.00 ✓	Florida State Bank at Starke, Florida.
U. S. Postal Money Order No. 2-15,318,624 Betty Post	9.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Benjamin Alpert	10.00	The Public Nat'l Bank, Broadway & 24th St N. Y. C.
Sarah Lichtenberg	250.00 ✓	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., # 65th St Branch, NYC

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 7/13/54

Cash	1.00	
Nat'l Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case	270.00	Chase National Bank, Times Square Branch

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Frances Strauss

\$608.77

Mfrs. Trust Co, 350 Fifth Ave., NYC

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$36.84	
Ethel Hirsch	5.00	Plainfield Savings Bank, Plainfield, N. J.
Roberta A. Hollowell	11.30	Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$73.00	
S. Rosenberg-Sobell Comm.	150.00	The Anglo California Bank, San Francisco, Calif.
ROSENBERG BOOK COMM. - DEPOSIT OF 7/19/54		
Cash	1.00	

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

E. Totten?

\$3.06

National Trust Co. Ltd. Winnipeg,
Canada a/c #4946

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE * DEPOSIT OF 7/21/54

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$157.65

Louis Goldsmith

5.00

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	1.00	
U.S. Postal Money Order	3	
No. 1- 66,368,148		
Donald Wiley	1.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Benjamin Ratner	214.52	Mrs. Trust Co., 749 East Tremont Ave., N. Y. C.
Louis L. Shapiro	5.00	American Trust Co, Fordham Office, 301 East Fordham Road, NYC
A. Levin	1.00	The Peoples Bank of Haverstraw, Haverstraw, N. Y.

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

217.50

U.S. Postal Money Order
No. 6 7,608,091 Louise Wellnus

5.00

Federal Reserve Bank

U.S. Postal Money Order
No. 212,301.697 R. L. Porter

2.00

Federal Reserve Bank

Mrs. Francis J. O'Connor

2.00

The National Shannut Bank of Boston, Mas

Personal Money Order
No. E 436032 Philip Goldberg

5.00

Middlesex County National Bank, Malden,
Mass.

Frances Strauss

60.00

Mfrs. Trust Co, 350 Fifth Ave. NYC

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 7/27/54

Cash

8.00

U.S. Postal Money Order
No. 6-8,440.821 Leah Young

6.00

Federal Reserve Bank

P. E.

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$21.00

Cashiers Check No. 26568
Order of Jos. Brainin

4.00

The Detroit Bank, Gratiot-Eastwood Office,
Detroit, Mich.

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash	2455.00	
Norma Aronson	39.60	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC
Samuel A. Goodman, Attorney a/c	5.00	Fidelity Union Trust Co. North Ward Office, Newark, N. J.
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 2-18,153.253 Ariel Curet	5.00	Federal Reserve Bank
ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 7/29/54		
Norma Aronson	3.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, NYC

Cash

\$284.25

1/2/

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$29.30

Dr. Benjamin S. Recant

10.00

Nat'l City Bank, Steinway Branch,
13th Ave. at 37th St. Astoria, L.I.

A. W. Weld

5.00

Mfrs. Trust Co., 230 Second Ave., N.Y.

New York Telephone Company
Account-C

20.40

The New York Trust Co.

NAME	AMOUNT	Bank
Cash	\$2.00	
Robert H. Rose	2.00	American Trust Co., Broadway at 14th St. Oakland Main Office, Oakland, Calif.
Edward Wallerstein	10.00	Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch
Margaret Hart	2.00	The Anglo California National Bank, Montgomery Street Office, San Francisco
U. S. Postal Money Order No. 2 - 19,341,790 Edna Toney	10.00	Federal Reserve Bank
Sarah Lichtenberg	50.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., E 65th St. & New York
POSELBERG BOOK COMMITTEE - DEPOSIT OF 8/6/54		
Progressive Book Shop	17.50	California Bank, Wilshire-Westlake Office, 2000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
Cash	2.00	

THE NATIONAL CO. • • • • • THE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ' BE F • • • • • FILING CASE.

AUGUST 5/9, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$93.00	

August 2, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$24.00	

ROSENBERG BOOK COMMITTEE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE, INC	\$20.00	AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA CIVIC CENTER OFF.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$19.00	
Dorthe C. Reynolds	5.00	Norfolk County Trust Co. Stoughton, Massachusetts
U.S. Postal Money Order No. 16,387,272 Leon Kraus	10.00	Federal Reserve Bank

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE SEP 11/12/51

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$9.00	
Benjamin Ratner	50.00	Manufacturers Trust Company 747 E. TREMONT AVE
Sarah Lichtenberg	30.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. EAST 65TH ST. BR

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE DEPOSIT OF AUGUST 13, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$10.00	

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	100.00	
S.F. Rosenberg-Cobell Comm. Spec. a/ c	100.00	The Anglo Calif. Nat'l Bk, Market-Jones office, Market, McAllister & Jones Sts., Los Angeles, Calif.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
DEPOSIT OF 8/19/54

Cash

\$160.00

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	61.75	
H. B. Manning	\$15.00	The amalgamated Bank of N. Y. 11-15 Union Square
Treas. of the U. S. No. 3,285,606	38.26	Federal Reserve Bank
Norma Aronson	42.14	Nat'l City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch
I. J. Morris, Inc.	700.00	Mrs. Trust Co., 1528 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 8/25/27

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
------	--------	------

Cash	\$21.70	
------	---------	--

Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc.	20.00	The Associated Bank, 11-15 Union Sq. NYC
----------------------------------	-------	--

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$42.00

Charles Keller

5.00

The Amalgamated Bank of New York
11-15 Union Square, N. Y. C.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$117.60	
Sarah Lichtenberg	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co, East 65th Street Branch, N. Y. C.
Norma Aronson	10.00	National City Bank, Stuyvesant Branch, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE - DEPOSIT OF 9/7-8/54

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$217.75	
Sarah Lichtenberg	20.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co. E. 65th Street Branch. NYC

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
AS OF
September 8-13, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$139.75	
S.F. Rosenberg - Sobell Committee		
Sylvia Steingut and Pearl G. Baley	\$100.00	The Anglo California National Bank

NAME

AMOUNT

BANK

Cash

\$5.00

Philip Boyer

35.00

Maryland Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.

POS. DEBIT BOOK CO. LITTE

As Of
September 14, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$1.10	

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
AS OF
SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$447.40	
Eric Fleischmann	10.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co.

THE NATION COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
AS OF
SEPTEMBER 14-15, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$167.50	
Robert H. Silk ?	✓ 50.00 ✓	Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y.
Benjamin Rather	✓ 300.--	Manufacturers Trust Company

NATIONAL CREDIT TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
AS OF
SEPTEMBER 16-17, 1954

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$193.00	
F. W. H. Adams, Police (Police)	5.00	The National City Bank of New York
Commissioner, Martin Delaney ?		

National Committee to Secure Justice in the
Schenberg Case

as of 9/21/54

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$93.00	
Sarah Lichtenberg	25.00	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Company East 65th Street Branch
Hannah B. Kirtz	25.00	The Cleveland Trust Company Cleveland, Ohio

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Money order of William Fleck Currency Exchange, Inc. No. A28711 made by Helen Helfgatt	\$75.00	The Exchange National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

National Committee to Secure Justice in the
Rosenberg Case

9/23/54

<u>Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Bank</u>
Cash	\$7.00	
Samuel Mazell	150.00	Bank of the Commonwealth Detroit, Mich.
Dorothy Glicker	100.00	Bank of the Commonwealth Detroit, Mich.

NAME	AMOUNT	BANK
Cash	\$260.00	
Nan Pendrell	25.00	Bankers Trust Co, 51 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC

Dear Friend:

There can no longer be any doubt of the widespread interest and vitality of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The activities during the anniversary period have proven that there are a good many people who see in the continued injustice to Sobell a threat to the lives and liberties of an enormous number of men and women. Within a relatively short period of time funds were raised to pay for a number of large ads in daily newspapers, and eight very well attended memorial meetings were organized.

These brief successes should dispel any lingering doubt of the importance of the Sobell case, or doubt of interest when the issues are properly set forth.

A number of new developments have also occurred in this period. First, a line of investigation bearing on new evidence directly related to Morton Sobell has borne fruit. This, in turn, opens new lines of search for more such evidence. In due time, and under appropriate circumstances, this new material will be made public.

Second, two new attorneys have entered the case. Their background is midwest, their reputations conservative, and their practice confined in the main to corporation cases. Within a very short time their names shall be made public. Meanwhile, you will be interested in knowing that they both feel deeply about the case.

In view of the foregoing a number of issues demand attention

First must come the knowledge that there is no vacation for Morton Sobell at Alcatraz, nor for those who plan to use the Rosenberg-Sobell case as a base for a new rash of spurious "espionage" cases. There is every appearance that such new cases are in the offing. The present administration seems to be moving in the direction of imitating its "own" Rosenberg-Sobell case with which to prove that it is as "patriotic" as Senator McCarthy.

What is required then, is a campaign of enlightenment and education. The facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case, and action on behalf of Morton Sobell will militate against those violations of due process which alone can place the innocent in prison or worse. This education must take place before, not after, such unscrupulous attacks are made on life and liberty.

The prime requisite for the success of such a campaign is its public nature. Our recent meetings and newspaper ads are steps in that direction. Much more, however, must be done. Conferences of inquiry, letters to editors, ads, and other public forms are needed.

In addition, an approach to specialized groups is essential. We must not fail to realize that the McCarthy-Army hearings and the Oppenheimer case have opened the minds of a great many scientists. Considering that at least two of our country's greatest scientists understand the Rosenberg-Sobell case, it would be unpardonable to ignore the thousands of scientists who are greatly concerned with every threat to their freedom, dignity and work. If the truth were known to them they would consider it intolerable that one of their number should sit in Alcatraz today.

Likewise, with such eminent attorneys here and abroad, who have spoken up on the case, we cannot assume that they are disinterested. The Columbia Law Review Journal, the intercession of the two new attorneys, the mail we receive from lawyers -- all these attest to their interest and concern. We must realize that many lawyers understand that miscarriages of justice, by design or accident, may begin in the political area, but will quickly spread to other areas. At this very moment there are two such cases in New York, and there is a strong current of feeling against high-handed conviction-at-all-costs prosecutors.

Nor are the ministers of our country unconscious of their obligation, be they Christian or Jewish. Many of them are keenly sensitive to the attacks on their calling from elements in and out of Congress. They also desire, many of them, that their position in the Rosenberg-Sobell case be vindicated, for that will be the most fitting reply to the unethical attacks upon them. Vindication would strengthen them and their churches and synagogues in the preaching and practise of the moral concepts that led them to speak on behalf of the Rosenbergs.

It is a fact that some of our committees have approached scientists, lawyers, clergymen, social workers and other professionals and have received mixed responses. This does not at all prove apathy; it proves only that our arguments were inconclusive, that we ourselves have much to learn about this case and its relationship to the people and issues in our country.

Much new literature will have to be produced, emphasizing not only the facts in the case but also the compelling interest which must move specific groups as well as the general public.

Our second problem is an old one -- financial. New court fees, new publication costs, new organizing expenses are on the agenda. To these we must add debts that have risen astronomically, due in the main to our reliance on the New York Committee to carry their own as well as the National Committee's burden of expenses. As of this coming week, the New York Committee, in order to carry out a broader program of education, is separating itself completely from the National Office. It will act as independently as other Committees throughout the country. Also, in a very responsible fashion, it is making every effort to assist the National Office financially.

The National Office, as you know, exists only by grace of the voluntary contributions of committees and persons throughout the country. It neither desires nor seeks any involuntary arrangement. It therefore relies on the sense of responsibility to the case that other Committees have shown.

The area in which the National Office functions is one that cannot be handled by local groups. The obtaining and consultation with counsel for Sobell, the printing of pamphlets, the conduct of investigations, the exchange of information and experience, the exploring of new national avenues for educational material, the organization of national campaigns, to some extent the organizing of new committees, the finding of publishing outlets for books on the case -- these and other activities require a national office and national staff.

- continued -

At the present moment there are, in addition to Helon Sobell, three full time persons, one of whom is a secretary. There is, in addition, one part time secretary. Although in terms of numbers this staff is entirely inadequate to handle all the above problems, they make up for it with incredible energy, devotion, and long hours. (One of these staff members may soon leave the National Office to work for the New York Committee). Were it not for the many hours of volunteer time put in by other National Committee members, the work of the National Office would be utterly impossible.

By dint of great patience and hard work this small staff will carry out its obligations in the next few weeks, although it is at present a few many weeks behind in matters.

It is clear that the situation is not as serious as it seems. It is needed very quickly and very regularly.

We are confident that our various Committees will not turn aside from these problems. They understand too well the importance of this case to our country.

Within the very near future we hope that someone from the National Office will be able to tour the country. These trips, in the past, have always been productive, creative, and remunerative. We ask, however, that you do not wait until then.

As you can see, there is a spirit of optimism among us. It is based on many tangible and intangible factors. We know that optimism is no substitute for practical work. We can offer only so much by way of suggestion and the rest we must learn from your experience.

Let us know what your thinking is.

Sincerely,

ALCATRAZ — — OR JUSTICE?

MORTON SOBELL, a young scientist, has been sentenced to 30 years and is imprisoned in Alcatraz. The charge against him was "conspiracy to commit espionage". BUT...

1. Sobell vows his complete innocence. Sobell was convicted on the word of one man--a witness whose word is open to doubt because he committed perjury in another case.
2. Sobell was tried with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. His case was prejudiced before the jury by accusations of "atomic espionage" against the Rosenbergs. Yet Judge Kaufman admitted to Sobell in court: "THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE DID NOT POINT TO ANY ACTIVITY ON YOUR PART IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB PROJECT".
3. Hundreds of Americans, including such prominent persons as scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey, have signed an appeal for a new Sobell trial. Basis for such a new trial has been cited by U. S. Circuit Judge Jerome N. Frank, also by the Columbia Law Review. Yet the case has never been reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Then Why Alcatraz?

Alcatraz, America's most severe prison, was designed for prisoners proven to be a menace in regular prisons. Sobell's imprisonment in Alcatraz is a blatant abuse of the prison system. The authorities know he doesn't belong there. He was sent there deliberately--in the hope that the horror of Alcatraz would make him "confess". But Sobell refuses to lie. Sobell is confident he will be proven innocent.

Justice demands a new trial--not the third degree treatment of Alcatraz. While the fight for such a new trial goes on, Morton Sobell must not continue to suffer the wretchedness of Alcatraz.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Join the thousands asking Sobell's removal from Alcatraz.

Write to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Dep't., Washington D.C.

more information is available at
National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell
1050 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. C. 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585

At the present moment there are, in addition to Union Sobieski, three full-time persons, one of whom is a secretary. There are, in addition, one part-time secretary. Although in terms of numbers this staff is extremely inadequate to handle all the many problems they have to deal with, their high energy, devotion, and long hours. Some of these staff members may even leave the National Office to work for the New York Committee. Some of us for the early hours of the morning and for the later hours of the afternoon. The work of the staff of the National Office would be entirely impossible.

By the way, I must mention that I have not this month since I have come out of the hospital in the past few months, although I have been in the hospital for a long time.

I would like to say one word to the people who are working. They are needed very much and very much.

We are confident that our various Committees will not turn away from these problems. They understand the work and the importance of this work to our country.

With the very best wishes we hope that someone from the National Office will be able to find the country, where there is the best of all things, peace, freedom, and justice. We are, however, sure you do not wait until then.

As you can see, there is a spirit of optimism among us. It is based on many things and many factors. We know that optimism is the only thing that can help us. We can offer only so much by way of help. Can and this is the best we can do from your experience.

But we know that your thinking is.

Sincerely,

Joseph Brown *Doris Brown*
Joseph Brown Doris Brown

For the Committee

Natl. Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the
Rosenberg Case...1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SUPPORT GROWING IN U.S. AND ABROAD

FOR REVIEW OF MORTON SOBELL CASE

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.--A growing number of Americans and prominent individuals and organizations abroad are urging a re-examination of the case of Morton Sobell, the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case said today.

(see attached lists)

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage," is imprisoned in Alcatraz.

The Sobell committee is calling for a new trial, and for his removal from Alcatraz on grounds that his imprisonment in the maximum security prison constitutes an attempt to force a false "confession" from him.

Alcatraz was established in 1933 for the announced purpose of holding those few convicts called trouble makers in regular federal prisons. The Sobell committee has said that there was nothing in Sobell's conduct that could possibly justify his being sent to Alcatraz by the U.S. Attorney General's Office.

b7D

44444

